TWELVE IN THE BOX.

The Task of Securing a Jury in the Cronin Case Completed.

Seven Weeks Consumed in Getting the Twelve Jurymen.

Meeting of the League of New York Democratic Clubs.

Governor Hill Scores the Wicked Republican Party.

Twelve Men Secured.

CHICAGO, October 22.—A complete jury was secured in the Cronin case late this afternoon. When this work had been finished, the state's attorney asked for an adjournment for two days in order to give the prosecution time to make out a plan for the presentation of its case. The defense objected and Judge McConnell compromised by adjourning the hearing until Thursday morning.

The empaneling of the jury commenced on August 30, and allowing for the time occupied by the court in the drainage commission business, and the adjournment asked for by the state's attorney, seven weeks have been occupied in getting a jury. Ten hundred and ninety-one venire men have been summoned of whom 927 have been excused by counsel for cause. In addition to the 1091 special venire men summoned there were also twenty four on the regular panel disposed of. One hundred and seventy-five peremptory challenges were made, of which the defense used 97. At the time the jury was sworn in Mr. Beggs, the defendant, had three peremptory challenges left and the state had twenty-two.

New York Democratic League.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The annual convention of the state league of democratic clubs met to-day. Governor Hill made a brief address. He said the democratic party stood just where it did one year ago. It had pledged itself for tariff reform and it reiterates that pledge. The party did not advocate free trade and there was no statement to that effect in the platform. The longer the present administration was in power the better it would be shown what a wise administration was that of Grover Cleveland.

Within the last few days the republicans had tried to steal the whole democratic vote of Montana. The republican party had violated every pledge which it had made and the cabinet places had been sold to the highest bidder.

A letter from ex-President Cleveland was read, in which he said he was much pleased to learn that the league intends to make the organizations of which it is composed permanent agencies for the spreading and illustrating of the doctrines of the democratic party at all times and in all circumstances. In conclusion, he said: "I look to the ascendancy of the principles upon which the true democracy rests, which will be greatly aided by the activity of leagues such as yours, to secure us from wasting extravagance, from damaging pretenses, from sectional bitterness and from widespread corruption of suffrage."

Raum at His Desk.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—General Green B. Raum this morning sat in the chair lately occupied by Corporal Tanner at the pension office. He received a number of friends who called to pay their respects and made a tour of the different divisions to see the methods of proceedure in each. Secretary Noble says that he is not worried by the publication of ex-Commissioner Tanner's last letter. He will make no reply to it. "I have done with Tanner," said Noble. "He is a back number with me and all that he has published I have seen, and I think it does not need any reply. If he wants to make me a target he can do so. Let him fire away all he wants to."

Report on the Mormons.

WASHINGTON, October 21. — Lewis Wolfley, governor of Arizona, to-day submitted his annual report to the secretary of the interior. Concerning the Mormons the governor says:

Arizona had a law disenfranchising all who practiced, taught or encouraged polygamy. The first legislative act signed by my late predecessor was the repeal of that act. I request and urge congress to repeal the repealing act and re-establish it above the territorial law. Politically, the Mormons seem to have adopted the plan of sending colonies or "stakes" to the surrounding territories in sufficient numbers to form the balance of power between the two political parties. They are willing to trade with either, but remain true only so long as the interests of the church are best served. The church is their law, and all other law is subservient to the orders of the church.

The Mormons in the territory number about 8000. The total taxable property of the territory is $26,575,692. The total territorial indebtedness is $752,000 and the total territorial, county and city indebtedness about $2,902,000. The governor requests that congress be asked to pass the necessary act allowing the territory to issue long time bonds, say fifty year bonds. He says he is assured that these could be negotiated at probably 4 per cent, certainly not to exceed 5 per cent. The acreage of the land entries for the year aggregate 500,708 acres valued at $800,08[illegible]. The governor urges that the Atlantic and Pacific railroad lands be surveyed, as a failure so to do virtually withdraws from settlement one-half of the entire belt of land one hundred miles wide by the full width of the territory, except a small portion now surveyed.

The governor says that except the shipment of ore, Arizona cannot be said to have any export commerce; not that she is without articles to export, but for the reason that the railroad transportation rates are too high to permit it. "We need," he adds, "two lines of north and south railroads to connect with the two east and west trans-continental railroads and these two north and south roads must be restricted to moderate rates." Agriculture is in a fairly prosperous condition. Stock raising is one of the leading industries and while the price of beef steadily declines the increase in numbers has been so great that the assessable value of the aggregate herd is well sustained. Mining has had a healthy growth during the last year.

The mineral products for the year 1888 are given as follows: Copper, 31,797,300 pounds; gold, $850,000; silver, $4,330,000. With better railroad facilities the governor thinks that the mineral output would be greatly increased. The school system in Arizona, the governor says, is an excellent one and is being liberally and fairly carried out.

Story of Suffering.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.—Seven of the survivors of the steamer Earnmoor, which foundered at sea when 300 miles off Turks Island, arrived to-day. They tell a story of terrible suffering. The Earnmoor struck a terrible gale on September 4th, and on the following day the vessel foundered. As the steamer sank, the port life boat floated off. The second officer, second and third engineers, four sailors, three firemen and the cook clung to the boat and scrambled in. An effort was made to save the rest of the crew, but the boat was blown away so that no more could be saved. The cries of the drowning men as they were dashed about by the mountainous waves could be heard by the men in the boat.

"The horrors of hunger on the second day became awful," said Carl Crane, one of the survivors, to-day, "but we managed to pick up seaweed which gave us a little nutriment. On the third day a flying fish was caught. This was immediately cut up into a portion for each man and devoured. We also captured a sea bat and sucked its blood and then ate the flesh after it had dried in the sun. The first man to die was a seaman, and the second was the third engineer. One night a German fireman named Fagge who was on the watch suddenly became insane and jumped overboard. Eleven vessels passed us. One British bark we are certain saw us and deliberately left us to our fate. When 300 miles off Hatteras we were picked up by a schooner. We were so weak we had to be lifted upon the vessel's deck, and one of our men, a Norwegian, fell overboard and was drowned."

The First National Asks Judgment.

DENVER, October 21.—The First National bank has filed a complaint in the district court asking judgment against the Southern Colorado Coal company for $25,000. The complaint is as follows:

The plaintiff alleges as the first cause of action that the defendant has been and is now a corporation organized and incorporated under the acts of the national congress and doing business under the laws of the state of Colorado; that on July 24, 1889, defendant executed a promissory note payable to the bank and signed by J. K. Robinson, vice president and manager, for the sum of $15,000; that defendant, according to reliable information, is about to fraudulently convey and assign its property and effects so as to hinder and delay the creditors and plaintiff in collection of the note; that by reason of these facts the note has become due and payable. For a second cause of action it is alleged that on August 28, 1889, defendant made another promisory note for $10,000 payable to the order of the First National bank, and that for reasons already stated plaintiff asks judgment for the aggregate sum of $25,000.

Sinecures Done Away With.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—Numerous applications have been made to the secretary of the treasury for positions as inspector of foreign vessels at different ports of the United States and upon examination of the subject the secretary has found that the controlling reason in most instances for the anxiety to secure these places is the limited amount of work the inspectors have to perform. Several of these places have, for a number of years past, been sinecures, as not more than one dozen foreign vessels would in a year take advantage of the law permitting their examination by officers of the United States government. The secretary has, therefore, decided to dispense altogether with the services of inspectors of foreign vessels at Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco, and to have what slight duties they would be called upon to do, performed by the local inspectors. The salary of the inspectors who have been dropped is two thousand a year each.

A Mormon Case.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—The supreme court to-day advanced and set for hearing on the second Monday in November the case of Samuel D. Davis against Sheriff H. G. Benson. This is one of the Mormon cases, involving the Edmunds' law, Davis being in jail for a violation of the law and is seeking to get out on a writ of habeas corpus.

The Assassin Sane.

BERLIN, October 21.—Klaiber, the man who made an attempt to assassinate Prince William of Wurtemburg, while the latter was driving to church at Ludwigsburg yesterday, has been examined by physicians, who pronounce him sane. He is a member of an anarchist society, the members of which are sworn to kill all princes. The society recently drew lots to decide which of the members should kill Prince William, and the choice fell upon Klaiber.

Wire Goods Combination.

WORCESTER, Mass., October 21.—The various wire goods companies of Worcester, it is reported, have entered into a combination with the leading eastern manufacturers of wire goods to raise the price of their manufactures, especially those relating to household utensils. It is said that the movement is in no way connected with the alleged combination of wire manufacturers.

Hartranft's Funeral.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., October 21.—The funeral of General Hartranft occurred to-day. All business was suspended and the town was draped with mourning emblems. Private services were held at the family residence this morning, and the remains were conveyed with a military escort to the court house, where they lay in state from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. They were viewed by 20,000 people. Then the doors were closed and the funeral oration delivered by Rev. Henry G. McCook, of Philadelphia. At 3 o'clock the procession to the cemetery started. At the grave services were held by the Grand Army and the Masons.

Judge Deady in Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 22. — Judge Mathew P. Deady, of the Oregon federal circuit and district court, before whom the famous Sharon-Hill case was brought to a hearing, is in Washington. Judge Deady wrote an opinion declaring the famous marriage contract a forgery and Judge Sawyer wrote concurring in the opinion. Being interviewed by a Post reporter Judge Deady said: "I came east as delegate to the Episcopal convention at New York. Yes, I sat in the Sharon-Hill case. The fact is that the woman was merely his mistress. He gave her $500 per month, furnished her magnificent quarters and spent money on her lavishly. Her influence on Judge Terry was undoubtedly bad. She urged him to acts beyond even his own inclination. In November she will be tried before me for resisting the authorities. It is very likely she may at some favorable opportunity make an attempt on the lives of Justice Field, Judge Sawyer or myself. I predict she will die a violent death."

Locomotive Engineers.

DENVER, October 22.—At yesterday afternoon's session of the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers it is understood that the grievance committee concluded its work. Most of the cases were referred back to the various divisions for final settlement. A number of lodges suspended during the Missouri Pacific strike were restored to good standing in the brotherhood. Among the lodges reinstated is that of St. Louis. To-day was the time set for the election of officers, but instead the entire day was taken up in trying one of the grand officers against whom serious charges have been preferred. Rumor has it that Chief Arthur is the man on trial though when questioned upon this point nearly all the delegates deny it. This investigation will not be concluded until to-morrow.

Swept Away by Floods.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 22.—Japanese papers state that complete returns from the prefecture of Achi show 1685 people drowned, and 121 injured during the floods of September 11th. Over one thousand houses were swept away and thousands of acres of crops were destroyed.

In reviewing the calamities caused by floods during the year 1889, the Japan Mail says: Incomplete returns show that twelve prefectures have been devastated; 2419 people killed, and 155 wounded; and over ninety thousand people deprived of the means of support. More than fifty thousand houses were swept away or submerged and 150,000 acres of crops destroyed. Six thousand bridges were washed away and hundreds of miles of road broken up.

Suffocated in Coffins.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 22.—In the province of Kiangsu, says a late Japan paper, near a temple is a boys school. While the teacher was called away one day recently, all the boys except one, with the intention of playing a joke on the teacher, hid in the empty coffins that were in the temple. The one boy who remained out was to act as sentinel. He had hardly closed down the lids over the five boys when the schoolmaster appeared. In answer to the latter's question the boy said that his comrades had gone to heaven, their bodies being now in the coffins. The teacher, fearing that the joke might be carried too far, raised the lids of the coffins and found in reality that all five boys were dead from suffocation. The sentinel boy being now thoroughly scared started to run, when the teacher overtook him and whipped him to death.

Selling Human Beings.

LONDON, October 22.—Letters from Zanzibar, received at the office of the Anti-Slavery society here, report that the buying and selling of human chattels, in the city streets, is being carried on with scarcely no concealment. Markets are held at which slaves are sadly exposed to the gaze of intending buyers, and in many cases each slave carries a placard suspended from his neck upon which is written the price at which he can be bought. The women are not usually recorded in this way, but are sold for what they will bring, the ordinary price being from £5 to £10. The merchants who carry on the traffic are all Arabs, but it appears to be well understood in Zanzibar that rich firms of English traders furnish all the capital to conduct the business.

Bold Postoffice Robbery.

FARGO, Dak., October 22.—Two men gained an entrance to the postoffice at midnight, last night, bound and gagged the night clerk, Harry Wilson, placed a red hot poker on the soles of his feet and compelled him to give up the combination of the vault doors. In the vault were 40 or 50 registered packages and while the burglars were opening these Wilson released himself and took a revolver and shot at the men. They knocked him down and escaped with the money, not to exceed $25 in currency.

A Foul Deed.

GREENWICH, N. Y., October 22.—The body of Maggy Harrigan, who disappeared on Friday night, was found on Saturday in a shallow brook about one mile from the village. Miss Harrigan was a handsome young lady of 18, of excellent reputation and social standing, well known and highly respected. The body was nearly nude. An examination showed that she had been outraged. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

Death From Cholera.

BALTIMORE, October 22.—Secretary Carter, of the health board, has received a report from Asiatic Turkey showing the extent of the epidemic of cholera in Mesopotamia. The number of deaths from cholera from July 27 to September 26 was 3,778. In Bagdad there were 126 deaths in five weeks; in Nazrie 486; in Bossora 450; in Kerbana 685; in Kerbela 842; in Chatara 565.

Baltimore the Next Place.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The Episcopal convention this morning concurred in [illegible] report and voted [illegible] on Baltimore for the next convention. The house then proceeded to discuss the revision of the liturgy.

WYOMING'S WISHES.

Annual Report of Governor Warren of Wyoming Territory.

The People of the Territory Desire a State Government.

The Population, Valuation of Property and Resources.

A Liberal Policy with Regard to Surveying Lands Urged.

Report from Wyoming Territory.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—Francis E. Warren, governor of Wyoming territory, has sent to the secretary of the interior his report for the year ended June 30, 1889.

The population of the territory is estimated at from 85,000 to 105,000, against 20,789 in 1880. "The people of Wyoming," says the governor, "want statehood. The men who have braved all the perils of pioneer life, and have laid broad and deep the foundations for their future homes, towns and cities, and have treasured up the means that build a commonwealth, are not unmindful of the advantages of a state government, although the present administration has greatly relieved the situation by appointing territorial officers from bona fide residents of the territory wherein they are to serve. Yet the people know from past experience what it is to live under the territorial form of government by strangers with little or no knowledge of the territory and indifferent to its future growth and prosperity."

The assessed valuation of all the property in 1888 was $32,[illegible],000, against $[illegible],570,000 in 1880 and $6,924,000 in 1870. These estimates the governor says, do not represent more than one third, probably not more than one-fourth the actual valuation. The financial standing of Wyoming, the report states, is high, the bonds of the territory being at six per cent interest and sold at [illegible].36 premium, and the territorial warrants always at par and promptly paid when presented.

The governor urges upon congress the adoption of a more liberal policy in the matter of surveying public lands. "The inability of the settler to obtain a legal right to land selected by him for a home," it is stated, "works a three-fold injury; first to the government which receives no pay for the land; next to the county and territory, which derive no revenue from it; and lastly to the settler, who can obtain no title to the land, and is hazarding his improvements, which are of no use to him in a commercial sense, as he can neither sell nor mortgage them. Moreover these large tracts of unsurveyed land, are valuable for other purposes than agriculture. There are immense oil fields and coal beds and vast forests of valuable timber, yet unsurveyed. In their present unknown condition it is impossible to protect the forests against the depredations of unscrupulous men, and the development of coal and oil lands is retarded by the impossibility of surveying them under the present restrictions. The aggregate number of acres disposed of during last year, under the public land laws, including selections by the railroads, was [illegible],875."

Upon the subject of stock raising the governor says: "Good profits can be made in the cattle business to-day, if properly conducted and an encouraging feature of the business is that stock men are adopting better methods of management. The reasonable increase in the price of the cattle product which is sure to come soon will make cattle raising in Wyoming one of the most lucrative industries anywhere under the head of legitimate business. The settlement of farmers and grangers upon the agricultural lands has caused a division in the area of the open country, but there yet remains a wide field for business conducted in the open range way, on very large tracts that can be used for grazing only for many years. While the contraction of the open ranges and the decrease in the animals handled in the old way has necessarily lessened the cattle industry in Wyoming during the last few years, yet it is believed that ultimately stock farming, or the combining of agricultural and stock raising, crops being raised on the streams and arable lands and live stock ranging out over the adjacent ranges, will greatly increase the number of cattle and also the grand weight, quality and profits in the territory and there will be more cattle raised in Wyoming than at any time in the past."

Emperor William's Address.

BERLIN, October 22.—The reichstag opened to-day. Von Boetticher, vice president of the Prussian ministry read the emperor's speech from the throne. The address says:

The active attention of the present reichstag has been especially directed to securing peace abroad, and at home and the tasks of the forthcoming session will be in the same direction. When the reichstag met in 1887, the foremost object was the consolidation of the defensive powers of the fatherland. The reichstag with a patriotic appreciation of the situation applied itself thereto, and your co-operation to this end will be again claimed in order to develop the efficiency of the army. Its readiness for action in accordance with whatever circumstances may arise will thereby impart to the efforts of the emperor and his exalted allies for the preservation of peace, [illegible] in the council of nations.

A bill will be presented by the government amending the military law of May 2, 1874. It will provide for a fresh distribution of the army and is intended to [illegible] the training and conduct of the army and the [illegible] of the organization which have arisen through the strengthened army and the [illegible] of troops from time to time. [illegible] and the corresponding expansion of the naval power [illegible] additional expenditure set forth in the [illegible].

The [illegible] statement to the [illegible] increase in the particular contributions of several states to the army, compared with those of the current financial year. Nevertheless these contributions will not greatly exceed the sums handed to the federal states from the imperial revenue. Socialist and banking bills are also announced to be introduced.

The speech refers to the suppression of the slave trade in east Africa and the proposed abolishment of slavery in Zanzibar. A special department, to have charge of colonial affairs, will be formed to relieve the foreign office of its excessive work. The hopes expressed by the emperor to the reichstag, November 22, 1888, that with God's help the peace of Europe might be sustained, have not only been realized, but have gained strength as regards the future, owing to the personal relations which the emperor has since cultivated with the rulers of friendly allies, thereby helping to strengthen the confidence felt abroad in the honest love of peace, which is Germany's policy, and justifying the belief that European peace based on existing treaties, God helping, will be maintained during 1890.

Northern Pacific Scheme.

QUEBEC, October 22.—President Oakes of the Northern Pacific and a party of friends are here. They decline to talk about their mission, but it is understood they are negotiating with the government for a land grant with a view to carrying forward the Northern Pacific line to the Atlantic coast by the shortest available route.

Seventh Day Adventists.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., October 22.—The Seventh Day Adventist conference, in session here, is attended by delegates from twenty-eight states and territories and Canada. Mrs. Ellen G. White, "The Prophetess," is present and is still the spiritual and intellectual head of the society. The work of the church is being pushed in New Zealand, Russia, Greece, Switzerland, Turkey, Germany, Norway, South Africa and in the south and northwest portions of the United States. The report of the treasury shows the mission funds raised to be $345,000.

Typhoid at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., October 22.—The typhoid symptoms among the Yale students are causing increased uneasiness. To-day several men who showed symptoms of typhoid in a mild form and several suffering from typhoid malaria were sent to their homes to recuperate.

Central American Union.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Consul General Vaez, of Guatamala, has received the following cable dispatch from Guatamala: The Central American congress has approved the basis for a union of the Central American states.

Prolonged Drought.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., October 22.—The drought continues and fires are starting in every direction. The farmers are hauling water for miles to water their stock. The ground is so dry that the fall wheat has not come up. This has been the most prolonged drought ever known in this section.

Yellow Fever at Key West.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—Surgeon General Hamilton has received a telegram from Dr. Porter at Key West reporting another case of yellow fever. Quarantine has been resumed.

The Second Coming.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., October 22.—The Seventh Day Adventists of this section have fixed upon to-day as the date for the second coming of Christ and religious services will be held throughout the day and night.

Chicago the Distributing Point.

CHICAGO, October 22.—A largely attended meeting of wholesale fruit dealers was held yesterday and arrangements were completed to make Chicago the distributing point for Florida fruits for the northwest and the states west of the Ohio.

THE BELLEVUE SANITARIUM.

Important Action at Monday's Meeting of the Society.

At a meeting of the Bellevue Sanitarium society held Monday last the following report of a special committee consisting of Dr. Hart, Dr. Adams, George R. Buckman and Mrs. W. F. Anderson, was adopted:

The Bellevue Sanitarium society was established and the building for a home erected through the earnest efforts of a few of the ladies of Colorado Springs, with the intention of filling what was recognized as a serious need in this community.

The purpose of the society is accurately defined in an article of their constitution; it is "to offer a temporary home to persons who come to Colorado Springs in failing health, requiring care and comfort for which they are unable to pay full value, although by no means dependent upon charity for maintenance."

While the primary idea of the sanitarium is that of a benevolent institution, yet in the absence of any endowment it must, in a great measure, be self-supporting, and patients will be expected to pay for what they receive, somewhat in proportion to their means, but in no case will the price exceed what would be charged for similar accomodations, so far as rooms are concerned, in any of the boarding houses of the city, while the care and nursing would be such that these latter could not furnish. For the present, until the endowment of free beds, which are hoped for in the near future, the number of free patients must be limited. The rate of board in each case will be established by the admitting committee.

The sanitarium is intended particularly for patients suffering from pulmonary affections, otherwise all surgical cases and those of an infectious character will be refused; the admitting committee may at their discretion receive other suitable cases.

Patients unable to pay for medical attendance will be treated without charge by the physician of the sanitarium, but in other cases it is not considered that the charge for board and nursing covers medical attendance. Any patient paying for the same will be at liberty to secure the services of any reputable physician of the city.

To insure the success of the sanitarium from the start it is strongly urged by your committees, that the institution be not opened till funds to carry it on for at least six months—or, say $2000—shall be in the treasury for that purpose.

The sanitarium building will be completed about November 1, and it is desirable that it be furnished as speedily as possible and the society put on a proper financial footing to begin at once its benevolent work. A little more than half the necessary furniture has been provided for, by contributions of money for that special purpose, by the furnishing of particular rooms as memorials, and by the utilizing of the furniture which belonged to the Eleanor home. The society earnestly solicits gifts either of money or suitable furniture to complete the building and make it ready for occupancy. The memorial rooms already number seven, and it is hoped these will be added to by such as may desire some loved name to be associated with the benevolent work of the sanitarium. The cost of a room is about $100.

The scope of the sanitarium's work and the general policy to be pursued in its conduct are so clearly set forth in the foregoing report that there need be no misunderstanding as to the precise place it is meant to fill among the institutions of our city. It stands practically an accomplished fact to-day because an urgent need of just such an institution was felt to exist; and the character of those who are at its head is a sufficient guaranty that it will be managed upon business principles and do a noble work in our midst. Contributions will be solicited to complete the furnishing and provide the working capital of $2000, and a generous response is hoped for. Communications regarding furniture may be made to Mrs. H. C. Lowe or Mrs. E. R. Buckman.

John A. Sprague, in charge of the GAZETTE counting room, got down to the office Monday morning with his arms full of cigars and a broad smile wreathing his countenance. It was all on account of a daughter, which arrived at his home Saturday evening.

PLENTY OF WATER.

How Money From the New Water Bonds is to be Expended.

On Monday night the city council passed an ordinance to issue bonds in the sum of $80,000 for the purpose of increasing the city's supply of water. The announcement caused a good many people yesterday to make inquiries as to what the water committee is doing in the matter. A large amount of work has already been done and is now being done, so that it is estimated that when completed there will be sufficient water to supply this city during the life time of the present generation of citizens. In conversation with city officials yesterday the following facts were learned. The water committee felt that there was a very strong sentiment among the taxpayers that steps should be taken that would secure plenty of water for all time to come. After a careful examination of the water courses of the adjacent mountains the action to be taken was decided upon. In the first place it was decided to run the water of Beaver and Beemer creeks into Lake Moraine by means of a ditch. The work being done there was somewhat discussed in the GAZETTE last summer. The water of these creeks can be turned into either the lake, and eventually into Ruxton creek, or into Bear creek. Next it was decided to turn the water of Lake Moraine into Ruxton creek. This was done at a cost of about $1000, and it will be remembered that the test of running the water through the pipe was finally made about three weeks ago. Next it was decided that a pipe line should be built from Bear Creek canon to connect with the 16-inch main on Colorado avenue, thereby appropriating the water of Bear creek. This work is now being done, and it will require some two miles of pipe. The advantages of this arrangement can be easily seen, as should the line of pipe from Ruxton creek ever become disarranged the water of the little creeks in the mountains can be turned into Bear creek and the city supplied from there. It is also proposed to build a large storage reservoir in a natural basin in the mountains, near Lake Moraine, that will hold many millions of gallons of water. The cities of the state can no longer depend upon living streams in the mountains, and must take to storing the water.

When the 16 inch main, now being laid through Manitou is completed and a supply also taken from Bear creek, there will be a much larger quantity of water than the city can use or store away at present, and it is proposed to run this overflow into the reservoir east of the city. About three years ago the Colorado Springs company gave the city a site for a large reservoir east of the city. Very little work has ever been done there, but by extending the Huerfano street main the surplus water can be carried to this reservoir and afterwards piped back to the city when needed.

These are mighty projects, but the water committee feels that the work can never be done cheaper than at the present time, and perhaps in time it would not be possible to secure more water at any price. It has taken a great deal of money to begin these enterprises and it will take a great deal more to complete them, hence the issue of the bonds. The city saved about $15,000 by purchasing the pipe used in the new Ruxton creek main at a favorable time, but that money was largely consumed in the suits that arose and also by reason of having to pay money to Manitou. The chairman of the water committee stated that he did not feel that he was exaggerating to state that there would be sufficient water to supply 100,000 people when these projects are completed, and that there never could arise such a necessity as there was last summer again, unless the streams in the mountains themselves dried up.

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WHEELER'S DECISION.

Treasury Department Decision on Argentiferous Ores.

A Review of the Rulings Made on the Subject in the Past.

The Value and Nature Quantity the Point to be Considered.

When Silver Precious Metals Value Crude Ore Dutiable.

The Lead Ore Decision

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The secretary of the treasury has rendered the following decision regarding the proper classification of lead and silver ores

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, October 8, 1889.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs

I have given due consideration to the arguments, both written and oral, submitted at and subsequent to the hearing at this department in May last upon the question of the proper classification of ores containing both lead and silver associated with other substances in variable quantities and generally known as lead silver ores or as argentiferous ores imported from Mexico

Upon examination I find that the decisions and practice of this department have been uniform for a number of years. It was held by the department under the decision dated January 24th, 1880 (S. S. 439) with regard to the classification of certain ores imported at Eagle Pass from the Sierra Madre mines in Mexico and which was claimed to be entitled to free duty as silver ores that "the value of the silver contained in the ore being largely in excess of the value of the iron, the department is of the opinion that the ore is entitled to entry free of duty as silver ore."

This decision was reaffirmed (January, 1886, S. S. 7,327) where it was held that "When silver in any ore predominates in value it is considered to be silver ore and as such is exempt from duty under the special provision of the free list for ores of gold and silver. Where however lead predominates in value the ore is considered as a lead ore and is subject to a duty of one and one half cents per pound under the special provision in the tariff act for lead ores and lead cross." The question of classification therefore is one of fact which can only be determined upon an examination of the importation for the purpose of ascertaining whether it consists of silver ore or lead ore as aforesaid."

In a subsequent decision in May, 1886, (S. S. 7,542) reaffirming the principle previously laid down, it was stated that "ores composed of silver and lead and iron, or silver and lead, or silver and other base metals of which silver is the component material of considerable value, would under the ruling of January 25, 1886, be exempt from duty under the provisions of the free list for ores of gold and silver if it is immaterial in the entry and classification of such ores whether the ores are imported for use as fluxes in the fusion of other metals or on account of the metals themselves."

The dutiable or non dutiable character of these ores was the subject of an investigation by the judiciary committee of the senate who reported on the 5th of July, 1888, in effect that ores of the character mentioned, namely, ores containing more lead in weight than either lead or silver, but less lead in value are not in the opinion of the committee subject to duty under the existing laws. If the question presented were a new one and had not been the subject of administrative construction, formed by the opinion of the judiciary committee of the senate, I would feel at liberty to give a fair consideration to the weighty arguments which have been adduced tending to establish the dutiable character of such ores of this description, the more so if it had been satisfactorily demonstrated that these ores are not known nor entered to be known commercially as ores of silver, not having been so demonstrated and, being the fact that since the original decision of 1888 on this subject congress has re-enacted the pre-existing provisions of the tariff with regard to lead ores and silver ores respectively, I do not feel at liberty to set aside the existing classification.

It must be assumed that the rulings and practice of the department were known to congress when it passed the tariff act of 1883. It must be held that the designation of lead ore and silver ore in the tariff in the absence of legislative definition was that of existing decisions and that congress intended that under the existing rules of classification, the classification should turn on the question of value and not of quantity. It is therefore considered that this department is without authority to change the departmental and congressional decisions of these ores, and in a number of which large business interests have been established. That congress did not impose a duty upon the lead which might be found in the different ores but only upon ores as were then recognized under the decisions of the department as lead ores, as gathered from paragraph of the tariff act, for in paragraph 186 "copper" is made dutiable whenever found in ore, and in paragraph 187 "nickel" is so made dutiable whenever found in ore or in other crude form. In those cases it is clearly the metal contained in the ore which is made subject to duty and had the same form of expression been used in reference to lead that metal would have been dutiable at the rate prescribed whenever found in ore. According to well settled rules of statutory construction a difference in the form of expression must be deemed to indicate a different legislative intent and to limit the authority of the department to impose duty in such cases of the ores therefore under the existing rules of classification.

I consider, therefore, that the present classification has attained the force of congressional enactment and that a change, if desired, must be sought in congressional intervention. However ores of this description are imported which are distinctively known as lead ores in the legal and commercial sense, and they would as such be dutiable. It is deemed advisable in this connection to enjoin upon the customs officers a strict enforcement of the regulations of this department intended to correct the abuses which formerly existed in the methods of entry, sampling and classification of the ores of the character mentioned. Respectfully yours.

Signed WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary.

Noble's Letter to Tanner.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—Secretary Noble's first letter to Commissioner Tanner on the subject of the rerating of pensions is made public tonight. It is dated July 18. The secretary acknowledges the receipt of Tanner's letter of July, marked "unofficial," but which he could not receive as anything but an official paper, raising as it did the question of authority between the commissioner and secretary and asserting that of commissioner to be superior as to the matter discussed

"Your position in your own language," says the secretary, "is that while the secretary of the interior has the power to reverse a decision of the commissioner of pensions if appealed by a claimant against whom the commissioner has decided, on the other hand if for any reason it be held that the claimant has been granted too much pension the commissioner himself is the only person who has the power to cut it and reduce the pension. The commissioner is laboring under great misapprehension. The secretary has the power to correct any abuses in the bureau of pensions or any other bureau in his department

The secretary in support of his position quotes obviously from the revised statutes and adds that it will not do to say that the secretary may not interfere and stop by his power, his own power, the execution of any orders obviously illegal and arbitrary. The secretary is responsible for the conduct of the commissioner and is bound to see that the law is enforced, that the public treasury is not unlawfully invaded and that one citizen entitled to a right whether of pension, or land, or anything else, is not unlawfully deprived either in the time of hearing or the allowance of money. The secretary then takes up the rerating cases which he says seem to be large by mere increases of pension allowed for long periods prior to the date of the examining surgeons certificate establishing the same, under pending claims for increase. He discusses the cases at length and then says

"I notice you say in your letter that you will not permit these cases to remain as they are, but will order each of the claimants for medical examination before men whose work in this medical points will be much enhanced when started. The question is what should have been done upon their records as it stood when the judgment was rendered. It may be that this government is strong and great and has at its command a surplus that no other nation ever had, but if sums of money to the amounts above mentioned may be granted without any further consideration of fact or law, than seems to have been given in these cases, it will depend solely upon a single officer's disposition whether the resources of the government shall be sufficient for its maintenance or not."

Pension Commissioners' Report.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The annual report of the fiscal year 1888-9 of the commissioner of pensions shows that there were at the close of the year 489,329 pensioners. There were added to the rolls during the time named 95,192 new pensioners, 1,792 were restored to the rolls and 16,597 dropped from the rolls for various causes. The amount paid for pensions during the year was $88,275,128. The amount paid as fees to attorneys was $1,553,583. Since 1861 there have been filed 1,248,416 pension claims, of which 789,232 have been allowed. The amount disbursed on account of pensions since 1861 is $1,052,228,848. During the fiscal year 145,298 certificates were issued, 5,192 being original. At the close of the year there were pending and unadjudicated 471,000 original cases

Portugal's King Dead.

LISBON, October 19.—The king of Portugal died today. Death occurred at five o'clock this morning. The Duke of Braganza, eldest son of the king, who succeeds to the throne, will assume the title of Carlos.

A Trust in Wire

CHICAGO, October 19.—A morning paper says that arrangements are about completed for the formation of a wire trust including barbed and smooth wire and wire nails. Washburn & Moen of Worcester, Mass., the great barbed wire firm, are said to be at the head. The capital stock will be twenty millions

To Be Dissolved.

NEW YORK, October 19.—The Times says that one of the greatest trusts of the country, the American cotton oil trust, is about to be dissolved. In its stead the National Cotton Oil company has been incorporated and will probably take the position of the trust in affairs about November 1. The object is to avoid criticisms which are made upon trusts and their methods. This will be an ordinary business corporation

Another Plot Discovered.

CHICAGO, October 19.—The Daily News says this morning that a discovery has been made of a plot to rescue Carlin, Burke and Dan Coughlin from Judge McConnell's courtroom one day next week, presumably Monday afternoon just before the adjournment of court. Judge Longenecker has been suspicious since ex-Sheriff James Healy of Hancock, Michigan, appeared last Wednesday and asked permission to see Dan Coughlin before court opened. Longenecker, however, gave Healy an order on the jailor and arranged to have the visitor and prisoner shadowed during the interview. The couple, however, were circumspect in their talk, the shadower learned nothing.

Yesterday morning when court opened Judge Longenecker, who had been warned again by an Irishman who has spent both time and money in assisting the state took a sly squint around the courtroom, and it is said caught sight of ex-Sheriff Healy with a companion seated in the rear of the courtroom, where the occupants hangers on generally and seems quickly diverting his gaze he took a glance down the roof seats and recognized the forms of several men who had been pointed out to him during the week as strangers who would appear watching. He became uneasy, and for the first hour of the busy getting had the attention for the busy work on hand. The state's attorney took a position where he could watch without being seen, and soon caught one of the strangers making signs, which from Coughlin's appearance were understood by him. Soon after the signaler and a companion went out and were followed by two other strangers. They were shadowed to a livery office, where they made inquiries about routes to Vancouver. Mysterious signaling was also noticed between a stranger and Martin Burke.

The News says that from these and other circumstances Judge Longenecker is greatly agitated and is taking adequate precautions to prevent any attempt at a rescue. From points learned the News draws the inference that this is a Chicago plot, gotten up in the interest of Coughlin and Burke, and for the reason that they are the two men who must be saved at all hazards, in order to prevent their confessing and implicating men whose necks are, though to be worth much more to the clan.

Raum Appointed Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—The president today appointed General Green B. Raum of Illinois commissioner of pensions

General Raum is a native of Illinois and served with distinction through the rebellion on the union side. He was a member of congress from '67 to '69 and commissioner of internal revenue from '70 to '73. The appointment, though a surprise, is generally favorably commented on. He is a prominent member of the G. A. R. General Raum appeared at the pension office this morning and was sworn into office at once. After taking the oath of office he was presented to the chiefs of divisions and other officers. He will enter upon his official duties on Monday

CHICAGO, October 19.—The appointment of General Raum as pension commissioner was an unpleasant surprise to the politicians here, his name never having been mentioned in connection with the place. The appointment is generally conceded to be a good one.

An Appeal from Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, La., October 19.—The Times Democrat's Jackson, Miss., special says: The republican state executive committee met here today to consider the withdrawal of General Chalmers from the head of the state ticket. The committee has issued the following

"As republicans of Mississippi we are compelled to withdraw our state ticket. We know our votes would be stolen and our voters driven from the polls though we hope in the larger towns and cities a semblance of free speech might still remain to us, but our candidates are not safe and owe to discuss or project. We desired especially to go before the whole people of the state and challenge the democracy to a comparison of their principles and records

"Mississippi is governed by minority despotism and we appeal to our country for redress." The constitution that was adopted is the only one in the south satisfactory that it has not been changed, our laws stand substantially unchanged and unrepealed, but we are republicans and this is our offense. For fourteen years ever since the famous Mississippi plan was adopted, our party has been marked by the blood of our slain. Not only we, unknown leaders who bravely died, but fair women and children known only in the annals of the dead. We refer not only to such well known slaughters as Kemper and Conway, Carroll and Vicksburg, Yazoo City and Clarke, but to numberless sickings by creek and bayou, on the highway and byway. These are democratic arguments which crush us. We can do no more. We dare no longer carry our dead. We appeal to the nation. Are the national law and honor but occasions and snares? When were they upon the guarantees of the national constitution to be put upon record? If so, announce the policy boldly and acquit us of further effort

Prominent Lawyer Killed.

ST. LOUIS, October 20.—Frank C. Bowman, the well known lawyer was assassinated in so many matrimonial troubles here and in Chicago, was shot and killed this afternoon at Ferguson, Mo., by O. M. Chambers. The killing grew out of trouble over the Times newspaper. Chambers was a large stockholder and the principal owner of the paper up to the time of his demise. Bowman was also financially interested in the paper. Litigation was begun between Chambers.

This afternoon, in company with Deputy Sheriff Garrett of St. Louis county, Bowman came to Chambers' home in Ferguson. He met Chambers in the yard and told him he had come to levy on the property. Chambers entered his house, but came out almost immediately with a shotgun. He ordered the county sheriff out of his yard and Garrett went. "Now, Bowman," he gave you three minutes to get out of these grounds," said Chambers. Bowman did no move, and in an instant after Chambers raised his gun and fired a load into Bowman's breast. Bowman fell dead and Chambers walked into the house, and at 4 p.m. was still there awaiting arrest, while Bowman's body lay in a pool of blood in the yard, nobody venturing to touch it, as the coroner had not yet arrived.

Bowman was one of the best known men in St. Louis. His matrimonial troubles with his wife and other women are familiar to the readers of the dailies during the past year. Chambers was at one time prominent in this city. He was president of the Sheridan and Drovers' bank which failed a dozen years ago. After this he bought out the Times and stayed with it until the failure.

At 5 o'clock the sheriff arrived at Chambers' house and placed the murderer under arrest. He was armed and refuses to talk.

Gray Succeeds Stubbs

SAN FRANCISCO, October 21.—Richard Gray, general freight agent of the Southern Pacific company, was today appointed general traffic manager of the company, vice A. N. Stubbs, resigned.

BILLS AND BALLS.

Interesting Meeting Largely Devoted to Discussions.

A Lengthy Discussion Regarding the Matter of Dues.

Expression of Opinions with Regard to a New Dance House.

Several New Names Added to the Board's Membership.

President Farley's letter had its effect in getting out the members of the board of trade on the 18th, for when the meeting was called to order there was a larger attendance of members than for some time. Secretary McCheery being absent, a temporary secretary was appointed.

Mr. Reuben Berrey was the only member present of the committee appointed to agitate the matter of paying the dues. He reported in regard to the circulating of petitions, and that Dr. Solly, of the committee, had presented the petitions and the resolutions adopted at the last meeting, to the council. He thought that the council men proposed to follow the wishes of the people in the matter, as expressed in the petitions.

Mr. Farley stated that the trouble and delay in the matter seemed to be in regard to money to carry out the scheme. He could personally pledge several thousand dollars if it was necessary to borrow

Captain De Coursey thought it was the council's business to devise means for carrying out the wishes of the people

Mr. A. Hayes stated that he had suggested to the councilmen that ten men could be found who would advance $20 apiece to the city for this purpose, and take their chances on the next council repaying it.

Ex Senator Noble thought that a series of resolutions might be passed justifying the council in borrowing the money. He felt that it needed any more support in the matter. He presented the following resolution.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the board of trade that in view of the fact that a petition signed by over 600 of the citizens of Colorado Springs has been presented to the city council asking that action be taken looking to the stopping of the great nuisance, that the city council, in the estimation of an almost unanimous sentiment, will be justified in providing funds by loan or otherwise for the purpose of covering the expense to be incurred, such loan to be repaid by future appropriation.

The resolution was adopted unanimously

Dr. Solly, having come in during the meeting, was requested to report progress in the dust matter. He stated that a canvass of the voters was being made to test the public sentiment in the matter of the expense. So far the canvassers had only met with one person who refused to sign. There was no a section feeling among the citizens regarding the sprinkling, seeming to agree that the center of the city should be sprinkled at costs.

Mr. Irving Howbert had not looked into the matter very much, but thought the money could be secured without borrowing, as such contingencies usually were. He had noticed that in the cities of foreign countries the sprinkling was largely done from the dry carts. In Paris sprinkling carts was a rare sight. Mr. Howbert's idea was followed by a general discussion of the success of sprinkling used by foreign countries as noted by different members while drawing.

Captain De Coursey, of the committee to investigate the matter of a new court house, reported that the committee had had a formal meeting. The commissioners had not seen fit to make a levy for that purpose, although the matter had been discussed and voted upon.

Mr. Howbert explained that the law forbade an assessment of more than $8 on $1,000 for county buildings. At that rate it would only be possible to secure $60,000 in one year, which would not go towards a new court house. It had been proposed to levy an assessment of 2 mills on the dollar, and extend it through a number of years. The commissioners had not seen fit to commence that this year however.

Mr. E. E. Gowdy reported an interview he had had with Commissioner Skinner, and in justice to the gentleman wished to say that it was not his fault that the court house was not to be begun this year. Mr. Skinner believed that a levy should be made which would secure suitable grounds before it got any clearer and that would get the ball started. He had tried to impress his views upon the other commissioners but had failed.

After a discussion of some length following, which time prevented the matter of additional county commissioners, to which El Paso is entitled. There was a general talk regarding the matter of re-districting, each but no one present was very fully informed on the law regulating the matter. It being decided that it was necessary to have a petition of the voters in the matter, Mr. Noble moved that the circulation of the petitions during the coming election be left with the board of directors.

Mr. Farley reported that Mr. Nelson, the republican candidate for commissioner had pledged himself to the building of a good road between this city and Manitou.

Mr. Howbert hoped that before any expending of money was made on the Manitou road, that steps would be taken to have a run north of the Rio Grande railroad track all the way to Dr. Bell's residence, thus avoiding railroad crossings.

Mr. Morse, representing the advertising department of the D. G. & F. Worth railroad, presented the advantages of an advertisement in a pamphlet, which was being gotten out. The matter was referred to the advertising committee with power to act if approved by the board of directors

The names of E. F. Weeks, A. T. Denton, Geo. E. Merritt, W. W. Bryan and E. F. Wright were presented as new members

The board then adjourned

The Potato Bake.

The date of the potato bake and barbecue at Monument has been definitely fixed for Friday, November 1st, and gives promise of being one of the biggest days the country has ever known certainly the most novel in idea. The various railroads have consented to give half rates and run special trains. Among prominent persons who have promised to attend are Governor Cooper, Attorney General Jones, E. B. Chamberlain, State Auditor Schwanbeck, Senator Teller and Captain Outler, of the Field and Farm. Most of them have consented to give addresses. A ton of potatoes will be baked, a thousand pound ox, and sheep, hogs, etc., will be roasted whole. Numerous games, races and contests will be arranged and a grand ball given in the evening. Among the exhibits of stock to be made will be the best Short, El Paso and Douglas counties can produce. The following is a list of the committees appointed to take charge of affairs

Committee on Arrangements—F. W. Dustin, chairman, P. Y. Keen, secretary, R. C. Bishop, Henry Lembach, C. E. Brewer, Bert Foster, O. P. Jackson, R. T. Gwilym.

Finance—A. F. Woodward, W. D. Keen, G. R. Gwilym

Reception Committee—T. M. Duffy, E. Schwanbeck, W. E. Colbrock, William Pierce, Dr. W. Bonnell, O. P. Jackson, Dr. Henry Baldwin, Patton Wilson, W. B. Weeks, J. Younger, Dr. W. Thompson, F. M. Owens, C. A. Banks, Carl Agnew, C. E. Blume, W. Waltmore.

Invitation, Advertising and Printing—E. E. Compton, E. C. Garo, C. E. Warren.

Transportation—C. W. Griffin, G. R. Gwilym, F. J. Crampton, C. E. Warren, Colin Pring, C. D. Foote.

Horse Show—David Portis, T. A. Banks, Moses Chandler, Charles A. B. Simpson, J. E. Smith, P. Gutsabe, Colin Pring, J. Walker, Ed Talbert, A. McSlane

Music and Dancing—Geo. Beatty, W. H. Stout, F. W. Dustin, W. B. Walker, C. B. Stoenaker

Roasting Ox and Potatoes—Robert Anderson, W. H. Yager, D. Wilson, Colin Pring, A. B. Simpson, W. A. Roberts

An important change has been made in the signal service in this city. Corporal Sherwood, who has been in charge here for the past two years, has been transferred to Dodge City, Kan., and Corporal W. S. Miller of that place sent here. Mr. Sherwood left for Dodge City, yesterday. He leaves behind him many warm friends

Mr. Dan Bean, the accommodating assistant in the county treasurer's office, has returned to the city after a three weeks' visit with friends at Carthage, Missouri.

The firemens' band has arranged to give a grand ball and promenade concert in the upper part of E. E. Gundey's new livery barn on Tejon street, October 31st. The upper part of the stable is fitted up for carriages, the floor being 86 feet long by 50 feet wide. It is admirably suited to this purpose and Mr. Gundey has given the boys permission to use it. The entire concert will be under the direction of Mr. M. O. Barnes, and is given to aid the band in procuring new uniforms. Tickets will be $1.

The opening and establishment of the North Colorado Springs reservoir was filed on the 18th in the county clerk's office by J. B. Eaton. The reservoir takes its water direct from the Monument creek, and is situated on the Strong ranch at a point in the northwest quarter of section 19, township 12, south range, 66 west, and is not far from Husted. The capacity is to be 26,000,000 cubic feet, and is to be for the storage of water for domestic and agricultural purposes.

Mr. S. M. Davis, of Cleveland, Ohio, purchased recently one of the choice lots in "Bouldercrest" addition and will at once commence the erection of a fine residence. This locality is rapidly building up with very desirable houses. The superior advantages as regards mountain view, plenty of water, both for irrigating and domestic purposes, commends it to all, and no one should invest, either as an investment or for a home, without first examining this property. M. Kennedy, No. 8 North Tejon street, is the local agent.

Mr. D. W. Robbins having refused to permit his name to be used as a candidate for county treasurer, the central committee of the people's convention have decided to place the name of S. C. McCreery upon the ticket in place of Mr. Robbins.

Handsome cards were received in this city recently announcing the marriage of Mr. J. A. Weir, of this city, and Mary E. Bunnoon, of Moline, Ill., which occurred Thursday, October 17th, 1889. The GAZETTE joins with Mr. Weir's hosts of other friends in this city in extending congratulations.

THE HOME ASSURED.

According to the laws governing the members of the Typographical union it is necessary that all laws passed at any session of the International body shall be ratified subsequently by a popular vote of the members. Therefore last June when the International met in Denver and accepted the proposition of public spirited gentlemen in this city of a tract of land east of the city on which to locate a home for sick and indigent printers, the matter was not definitely settled until ratified by the printers throughout the country. The time set for ratifying the acts of the Denver session of the I. T. U. was during the meetings of various unions in August. There were fourteen propositions to vote upon, and President Plank, Secretary McCleve and First Vice President Ea. were appointed the canvassing board. The Typographical Journal for October has been received, giving the vote cast for the various propositions. It was voted to accept the home proposition by a large majority. The vote stood: To accept, 4828, against, 1582, a majority of 3296. On twelve other propositions received larger votes. The Journal in commenting upon the vote editorially says

To the large number of our members who have for many years advocated the establishment of a Printers' Home the result of the vote to ratify the action of the recent session of the I. T. U. in accepting the generous gift of the citizens of Colorado Springs will prove as gratifying as though the corner stone of the building soon to be erected had been laid. Nor is this gratification confined to the members of our grand old organization—ours, the labor organization of all others, which has twice been selected for the bestowal of munificence unprecedented—but will be participated in by every humanity-loving person to whom the knowledge of the noble work shall come

The initiatory has been taken; the membership of the International Typographical Union has accepted the land and has decided that a home is desired and shall be built; and, having thus accepted, it now becomes our duty—to doubly insure final compliance with the provisions of the agreement—at once to accept measures for the success of the undertaking. At the next session of the I. T. U. the final arrangements must be perfected for the building of the home and the trustees, "in the belief that there should be a fund in existence to enable the next convention to complete arrangements and order the erection of the home," have issued an appeal for voluntary contributions for the establishment of said fund

Before three years shall have passed, $20,000 will be required. How can we better demonstrate our appreciation of the gift than by raising the amount by voluntary contributions? What could be a greater source of pride than the knowledge that we are members of an organization, whose invalids are cared for in an institution erected by it for that purpose? What can be a greater solace than the knowledge that we had contributed toward arresting the ravages of disease and prolonging the lives of our afflicted fellow craftsmen?

Again we say the members have decided that a home is desired and shall be built, and we trust the response to the appeal will be prompt and liberal.

A marriage license was issued on the 8th to William Mackey and Miss Amanda D. Krug both of Colorado Springs.

Representatives of the Burton & Reise company machinists and locksmiths of Chicago, have been in the city for some days repairing the time locks on the vaults of the El Paso and Exchange banks

Mr. Chas. M. Brown and price returned from Denver on the 18th and has been receiving the congratulations of his many friends and dispensing cigars ever since. Mr. Brown will locate permanently in this city.

Canton Colfax No. 2 Patriarchs Militant, took the second prize in the competitive drill at Denver. The degree team took the first prize. The I. C. O. F. of this city has reason to feel proud of its representation at the grand lodge meeting

Dr. Wm. Power has the handsome prize banner on exhibition in his office that was won by Pike's Peak lodge, I. O. O. F. for exemplification of the degree work. The banner is of silk with gilt fringe. One side is solid red with the following inscription upon it: "Prize Banner, awarded by C. M. Norman, grand secretary, for best exemplification of initiatory degree." The other is of white and blue, with the lodge name and number upon it. The banner is one of the most beautiful in the city.

Dr. S. T. Bissey has arrived at home from the east bringing a pair of Shetland ponies. He will be followed by a car of these ponies shortly which have been purchased in the East and Canada and West Indies. Dr. Bissey proposes to enter extensively into the raising and sale of these animals.

Rumors that Mr. J. W. Stillman will refuse the nomination for county commissioner, tendered by the people's convention on Saturday, are denied by his friends. It is generally understood on the streets that Mr. Stillman will accept.

Mr. David Coulson, a well known Colorado Springs boy, but late of Toronto, Canada, returned to the city on Sunday and will probably remain permanently. He is the guest of his sister, Mrs. C. V. Kinnaland.

Mr. James May, the popular caterer, has been engaged to superintend the roasting of the ox and the potatoes at the Monument potato bake, November 1st. Window hangers were put out yesterday advertising the big day.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to Edward Johnson and Miss Emma J. Douglass, both of this city.

Chapin Renominated.

BROOKLYN, October 21.—The democratic county convention tonight renominated Alfred C. Chapin for mayor.

THE GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....$10 00 Six months.....$5 00
Three months.....2 50 One month.....1 00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....$1 50 Six months.....75
Three months.....50

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The Denver Times speaks of the personal integrity and professional ability of T. B. Stuart, republican candidate for district judge. The absence of such a comment when Stuart was appointed district judge by the governor was noticeable.

The effect of the election in England is shown very clearly by an address delivered by that tory of tories, Attorney General Webster. During the Brighton contest, which will be decided next Friday, he stated that if the Irish members wanted a local parliament for local matters that the present government was quite willing to grant one. This is all that home rule means and all that Gladstone has asked for. He has specially reserved in his home rule bill the right of the general government to control all matters except those purely local, including even the regulation of the finances and the judiciary. It was only provided that the home rule parliament should have charge of home or local matters. It won't not be at all surprising if the tory government brings in a bill establishing a local parliament for the governing in local matters, which is only a change of expression for home rule parliament governing in home matters.

Harvard college right by has its place as the first of American institutes of learning, not only from age but from its usefulness. It has always numbered among its students what may be called, using the derivative sense of the word, the aristocracy of this country. Yet it has always been intensely republican in its sympathies. When the question of enlisting colored troops was first agitated, there was a very strong feeling among soldiers against serving with negroes and the general government hesitated to enlist them. Massachusetts then came forward and organized two regiments and sent them forth officered with her choicest sons and commissioned under the broad seal of the commonwealth. Of these officers many were graduates of Harvard. The lamented Shaw, who fell at the head of his regiment at Fort Wagner, was a Harvard student of the class of '60. Many more of her graduates filled other positions in the 54th and 55th. But a few days ago she performed an act even more democratic than this. In the class of 1890 at Harvard is a colored man by the name of Clement Garrett Morgan. He entered college with little means. In his freshman year, he worked at odd hours in a barber shop to support himself. Since his freshman year he has ranked high enough in his class to receive scholarships of sufficient income to support him. He was one of the competitors last year for the Boylston prize and by his splendid oratory carried the audience and won it. Last Saturday, after a sharp contest, he was elected orator of his class. This is the higher honor of the collegiate course, highest in the estimation of students than awarded by any college authorities. The class orator is the man in the judgment of the class who leads all others in ability and in oratorical qualities. That aristocratic Harvard should elect a colored man for such a position shows a sense of justice and a recognition of worth that makes the students of to-day not unworthy of the Shaws, Lowells, Barlows and Hallowells, who shed their blood so freely to give the negro such a chance.

The license system, however restrictive it may be, never wholly prevents the sale of intoxicants. Where intoxicants are sold there will be drinking and drunkenness; and drinking and drunkenness are no less evils under the highest of high license than under the lowest of low license. Intemperance is no less deplorable under great restriction than under little restriction. There will be less of it; but it will not be more tolerable. While human appetite and human nature remain what they are, license will never be an adequate remedy for the liquor evil. It may ameliorate, but it can never eradicate. Eradication is the only known remedy for the evil. The evil of intemperance comes from drunkenness, drunkenness comes from drinking, drinking is fostered by the saloon, and the saloon is tolerated by license. The true remedy is suppression of that which fosters drinking and so multiplies the evil of intemperance. Suppression can only be reached by a sentiment demanding and enforcing legal prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants as beverages. This is the ground on which we base the necessity of prohibition.

The above from the New York Independent will, to the casual reader who favors prohibition, seem common sense. But it is not. As a matter of fact, no law has yet been passed by any legislature which has secured the suppression of intemperance. In certain cases, as in this city, in Greeley, and in many parts of Kansas and Iowa, prohibition has lessened intemperance more than high license would have lessened it. But the whole point of the above article is that no law is good unless it suppresses. The same reason given against high license can be given against prohibition. The Independent does not think it is any merit in a law that it lessens intemperance, for it says that under high license "there will be less of it, but it will not be more tolerable." This can be just as easily said of prohibition, so far as it has been tried in all of the states in this country. The great fallacy of the above article is in assuming that prohibition prohibits. But it does not. The sentiment in Maine is and was in favor of prohibition, provided it would prohibit. But when the people found it did not, the law was repealed by a vote of 27,637 to 5589. This was not an expression of opinion against the reducing of the evils of intemperance, but an opinion expressed against the enactment of any law which was weak in suppressing the evils. No law has yet absolutely suppressed the evils of intemperance and no law is likely to, unless there is much less evil and crime in this world. It is much more sensible to stop taking poison like the above and favor the law which reduces the evil of intemperance to the minimum and therefore comes nearest to the ideal. But what that law should be, depends entirely upon the place where it is enacted. In some places a prohibitory law is more effective and in other places, the high license law. What we want is no dogmatic utterance as to what is the kind of law we shall have, but we want a law that will produce the best results, and if men really intelligently care for their fellow men, they will favor the law which reduces an evil like intemperance to the minimum, whatever be its name.

It seems that on account of the smallness of the contingent fund that the governor is having some difficulty in arranging for special counsel to prosecute the civil suits for the recovery of money taken improperly from the state treasury. It is rather a misfortune that the appropriation was large enough to pay all the extravagant bills of the state contractors, but too small to secure their punishment. It is to be hoped that the governor will find some way of getting around this. The people of this state are interested in the prosecution of these suits. If they are prosecuted and are successful they will pay stealing from the treasury for a decade at least. This state can afford to spend fifty thousand dollars rather than not have the cases tried. Under the circumstances any reasonable stretch of executive power and discretion will be approved by the whole estate. It is said that the auditor has hesitated to issue warrants for the payment of special counsel on the advice of the attorney general. We do not make the charge because we do not know that it is true. But if it is true, it is a great mistake for Auditor Schwanbeck. If he made a mistake in not examining carefully contracts and bills for which he issued warrants for various state supplies which cost the state a good many thousand dollars more than was necessary he ought not to hesitate to issue warrants to have this refunded.

The Philadelphia Press, which is one of the most able and earnest advocates of protection, answers the arguments used by Governor Hill and others, that we have nothing to sell to the South Americans. According to the Philadelphia Press, one-fifth of our exports is in manufactured articles. In 1888, it says we sold more wire and steel than we did Indian corn and half more than we did animals; that our petroleum is only twice as valuable as our wire and steel works; that we export one-eighth as much iron and steel manufactures as Great Britain and we sell a large share of it in her own markets. The Press is usually very accurate and reliable in any question of fact. The readers will wonder, under the circumstances that it opposes so strenuously the reduction of the duty on steel rails to fourteen dollars, the way it insists that every iron product should be protected. Whatever iron product we can afford to sell in the English market in competing with English goods, that product does not need and should not have any protection.

During the last few days the papers have been full of comments on President Eliot, of Harvard, declaring himself a democrat. Most of the republican papers express satisfaction and the democratic papers seem to differ a good deal in opinion. The New York Sun does not welcome him and claims it is through such men as him that Cleveland was defeated. It ends its editorial with the following rather remarkable comment:

Meanwhile a large body of citizens, equally entitled with President Eliot to cherish a personal interest in the welfare of Harvard university, are compelled to see its academic head come forward and challenge attention to himself as a political figure and an aggressive partisan of one of our national political divisions. Whatever pleasure or profit President Eliot's politics may confer upon himself, it is not likely that they will be of much advantage to Harvard.

The prejudice of the Sun arises from the feeling of the modern politicians that it is improper for a man of much intelligence or high moral qualities to take an active part in politics. It is barely possible that he has qualities that are entirely superfluous in the present method of conducting political warfare. But this is not a reason for his staying out, but rather a reason for his staying in, and enemies, especially the latter.

part. President Eliot was born and reared in a section of our country where the public was never silent on any great question of public welfare involving any moral issue. It is the glory of the early New England ministry that more than any other influence helped to instill into the minds of his hearers that love of liberty, that unselfish patriotism, that grim sense of duty to the public weal which made New England not only the original but mainstay of the revolution. At first sight the joy with which republican papers see President Eliot depart from the republican party and the sorrow which the democratic papers express at his entrance to the democratic party would seem to reflect on President Eliot. But it must occur to everyone that President Eliot, however mistaken his judgment may be, has taken the course he has from an unselfish, patriotic sense of public duty. He does not care for public office and can have no ulterior aim of this kind. This no advantage to him, personally, because his action must arouse some unnecessary opposition. He is a fairly intelligent man who has directed the affairs of our greatest university for about twenty years and at this time may be properly considered to stand at the head of educators in this country. He is much more than a mere scholar. He seems to understand men well enough to get them to give liberally to Harvard, and he understands boys well enough to have been eminently successful in his college discipline. When one reflects on the kind of a man President Eliot is, instead of its being hard upon him that both parties treat him as they do, it is on the contrary hard on the parties that one should refuse to have him leave and that the other should not rejoice when he enters it. This sneering at President Eliot may take well with the boys who run the ward politics, but how will it take with the sober sense of the country? There was a time when it was considered desirable and a compliment to have a man of education and intelligence who is not an office seeker express his adherence to a party. But now, it looks as though the party preferred to have those adherents who are either professional office seekers or ward strikers. This seems to be rather an old year in political morals as well as politics generally, for the time is likely to come when the adherence of men of principle and public spirit will be considered decided accessions to any party.

The contest over the appointment of pension commissioner is ended by the appointment of General Green B. Raum. He has a splendid war record and should be acceptable to the soldiers. He was born in Illinois in 1829 and is, therefore, sixty years of age. He was admitted to the bar in 1853 and soon after went to Kansas, where he took sides with the party of freedom. At the opening of the war he was commissioned as major of the fifty-sixth Illinois, and rose to be brigadier general of volunteers in February, 1865. His first distinguished service was with Rosecrans at Corinth, where he led the charge which broke the confederate left and captured a battery. Later, he was with Grant at Vicksburg and also at Missionary Ridge, where he was wounded. During the Atlanta campaign he commanded part of Sherman's line of communications. Later, he reinforced Resaca, Georgia, and led it against General Hood. In 1866 he was elected to congress and served one term. He then retired out of politics until 1876, when he became president of the republican convention of Illinois. That year he was appointed collector of internal revenue, and held this position under three administrations for seven years. He is a man of considerable ability and character, and his appointment will undoubtedly please the grand army men.

Governor David B. Hill's boom for the presidency is on exhibition with the mammoth pumpkins and giant potatoes at the Piedmont exposition. The size of the boom is not extraordinary but the judges feel that its costliness will warrant them in awarding it first prize, it being the only one of its class on exhibition.

The Dolphin has returned from its trip around the world and Admiral Jouett pronounces it in admirable condition and a credit to the service. The vessel was pronounced a "dead failure" by Commodore Belknap when she was first commissioned.

The New York Star thinks it would be a wise move for the state committee to withdraw Gilbert from the New York republican ticket. It would be a good move—for the democrats.

The Parnell commission threatens to resume its sittings in a few days. It was hoped that it had been off in the London fogs.

The Philadelphia Press thinks that the only trouble with Private Dalzell is that he is not private enough.

John L. Sullivan says he is in debt. He ought to be in jail.

Corporal Tanner says that he feels deeply disappointed with the republican administration. The feeling is mutual.

Governor Hill will, now, it is announced, make a tour of the west with his famous boom. He had better not, he might lose the boom.

Butler Will Use his Pen.

BOSTON, October 23.—General B. F. Butler says he proposes to write a complete history of the public affairs in which he has been concerned in war and peace. He proposes to do justice to friends and enemies, especially the latter.

FOREST RESERVES.

Government Forest Reserves in the Rocky Mountain Region.

The Property Not There and Where They Should be Created.

An Interesting Paper Read Before the Forestry Congress.

Among the many interesting papers read at the recent meeting of the National Forestry congress, was one by Colonel Edgar T. Ensign, of this city, on "Government Forest Reserves." Many of our readers have special interest in such reserves and will be glad to read the paper of Colonel Ensign in full. The paper has to follows:

It is well known that the principal European governments have established systems of forest administration which embrace not only the preservation of their existing forests, but the creation of others, the reforesting of denuded tracts, the reclamation and planting of waste areas, and, in some instances, the maintenance of schools of forestry. Taught by long and bitter experience, our transatlantic neighbors have instituted radical and important forest reforms, the significance of which should not be lost upon ourselves.

Passing to my subject proper, it may be said that with the exception of the Yellowstone National park, there are no government forest reserves in this country. That there should be many such admits of no argument.

If the necessity for such reserves be conceded, the questions then arise as to where such reserves should be located, of what extent they should be, and the best means for securing them.

To these questions only tentative answers can be given. Suggestions, rather than definitive recommendations will be offered.

It should be said before proceeding farther, that this inquiry has been limited to the Rocky mountain region, and includes Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico; that is, one state and six territories. In the course of a recent investigation of the forest conditions of this wide region of mountains, plateaus and arid or semi-arid plains, I learned that its entire forest area was upwards of 200,000 square miles or nearly as great in extent as the state of Colorado; this including all kinds of forest growth, light and heavy, valuable and inferior. I found that the forests existed chiefly upon the mountain slopes, and that they protected and nourished the sources of many important streams. It also appeared that the successful operation of the great and rapidly growing irrigation systems of the region depended upon the equable and continued flow of the mountain streams. It was further apparent that owing to adverse local conditions, large portions of the coniferous forest, when once destroyed, would not be reproduced. Finding, therefore, that the relative forest area was small, say fourteen per cent or less, of the entire land area, and that every square rod of wood land served a useful purpose, I came to the conclusion that all the public timber lands of the region should, if possible, be reserved from sale or entry, at least for the time being; and held in trust by the government for the common good. I have seen no reason for changing that opinion. It is evident that the public forests of this region, if neglected or segregated by individual ownership, will in the course of a few years be destroyed—or, in the main, become extinct.

If the apathy of congress upon this subject cannot be so far overcome that an effective and comprehensive forest administration may be established, to include all the timber lands of the public domain, I think the next best thing would be the setting aside of certain forest lands, at the head of the principal streams in each of the mountain states and territories. Having designated on the accompanying map a number of such reservations, I will briefly describe them.

Some years ago several members of congress visited the Flathead lake country in Montana to hunt and fish. They inaugurated a movement to set aside as a public reservation that portion of the region extending from the British line south to the latitude of the head of Flathead lake, and extending upon both sides of the Rocky mountain range. The boundaries and extent of the tract are shown approximately upon the map, the irregularity of the western border is owing to the proximity of settlements. The region is densely wooded, abounds in small and large lakes, one of the latter covering an area of ten by twenty miles, and includes high mountains and several glaciers. The principal secondary range is known as the "Kootenay." The snow fall is deeply in winter, and is retained late in the spring. Here are found the sources of the Sun, Teton, Marias, Flathead lake and other important streams. The country is as picturesque as the Adirondacks, and but little known. There are three low passes in the main range here, some of which may, hereafter, be utilized by railroads. A bill for the reservation of this tract was introduced in congress, but failed to receive affirmative action.

Westward of the Flathead lake country, in the extreme northern portion of Idaho, is a region of forests, lakes and streams known as the "Coeur d'Alene," and which, some years ago, was the scene of considerable mining activity. Whatever the state of its mining interests, special care and protection should be extended to its forests, which are of great extent and value for many purposes. Here are found some of the principal sources of the Columbia river. The region also embraces Lakes Pend d'Oreille, Kootenai, and others of lesser note. The elevation is considerable, and it is a country of deep snows and long winters.

Upon the western slopes and foothills of the Bitter Root mountains, also in Idaho, in the east central part, and covering the head waters of the Salmon and other rivers, is another heavily timbered region, which, in the opinion of many should be set apart as a forest reservation. It is mountainous, has an average altitude of some 5000 feet above the sea, and abounds in game. It has no mines to speak of, and is not presumed to be a mineral region. Already it is quite worth to embrace a portion of the Saw-tooth range, numerous lakes and many tributaries of the Salmon, Boise and Payette rivers. It could easily be made accessible by railway in the Boise Valley; this part of Idaho includes some of the finest natural scenery in the Rocky mountain region. The forests and streams give shelter to many kinds of fish and game, including the salmon, red fish, trout, white fish, deer, elk, white mountain goat, bear, fox, lynx, beaver, otter, etc. The timber is mostly pine and fir.

In addition to the Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming contains at least two other forested sections which should be reserved to public uses.

One of these, in the north-central part of the territory, is in the Big Horn mountains, and includes the country surrounding Cloud's Peak as a centre. From this section flow the principal streams watering the fertile valleys on either side of the Big Horn range. The region contains dense forests, none of which have yet been invaded by lumbermen, but some of which have been greatly injured by fire. Within its confines are a number of small lakes, and there, also, arise many affluents of the Powder and Big Horn rivers, which flow respectively upon its eastern and western borders; the natural scenery of the region is grand and picturesque, including mountain peaks, wild gorges and deep canons.

In southeastern Wyoming and extending into northern Colorado, is a spur of the Rocky mountain system called the Medicine Bow range. It is irregular in form and quite heavily wooded. Its numerous streams contribute to the flow of the North Platte, Medicine Bow, Laramie and Cheyenne rivers. It would admirably fulfill the purposes of a forest reservation, and should be set apart to that use.

In western Colorado there are two large sections of wooded country finely adapted to the purposes of national parks. The most northern of these is called the "White River Plateau," includes an area of 2000 square miles or more of unoccupied and unsettled plateau or table lands. The tract is covered, to a greater or less extent with heavy forests, interspersed with a rank growth of underbrush, vines and grasses. Flowing hence are many streams, that are fed from perpetual snows lodged in the abundant timber and upon the high mountains of the region, and comprise the principal affluents of the Yampa, White and Grand rivers. The mountain peaks, numerous canons and valleys of this section, together with the dense woods, living springs, lakes and running streams, render it an extremely beautiful and picturesque region. It abounds in the larger game, elk, deer, bear, etc., and its streams and lakes are well stocked with trout and other fish. The locality has already become a favorite resort for hunters and tourists.

It should be said here that except in the case of the White River plateau in Colorado, no organized effort has been made to secure the appropriation to public use of the several tracts referred to in this paper. In the instance named, the president and congress have been memorialized in that behalf, and a state association has been formed to further the object.

The "Grand Mesa," lying southwestward of the tract just described, has characteristics quite similar to those of the latter. It is fairly well covered with forests, and includes many lakes and streams well stocked with fish. One explorer states that no less than 230 lakes are found within its borders, ranging in size from one-fourth of a mile to three miles in length and of proportionate width. This mesa or elevated table land, lies between the Grand and Gunnison rivers, and its melting snows and perennial springs contribute largely to the volume of those streams. Its surface varies in altitude from 8,000 to 10,000 feet above sea level. While delightfully cool and pleasant in summer, its winter climate is not unduly severe, being tempered by the warm currents of air rising from the low and sheltered valleys on either side. It is easily accessible, being nearly surrounded by three lines of railway, owned and operated by as many different companies. No portion of it has yet become subject to private ownership.

Turning to Utah we find that in the northeastern part there is a high range called the Uinta mountains, well wooded and watered, and an important source of the water supplies of the territory. It embraces many of the natural features common to other sections of the Rocky mountains—fine scenery, extensive forests, lakes and streams, game and fish. Its appropriation to public uses is strongly recommended by prominent citizens of the territory. The irrigation system of Utah is large and important; hence the need of early and accurate provision for the protection of its forests and streams.

Passing southward, to the territory of Arizona, it appears that the forest area is quite limited, and the arid conditions somewhat intensified. Colorado river, with its wonderful canons, forms the western boundary. Bordering this on the east are plateaus and sandy deserts. In central and eastern Arizona more favorable conditions prevail. Here the beneficial influences of mountain ranges are felt, and we find running streams and fertile valleys; the latter, with the aid of irrigation, becoming rapidly converted to agricultural uses. In the mid-eastern portions of the territory are the Mogollon mountains, in the forests of which are found the source of the Gila, the principal river of Arizona. I am unable to describe this region in detail. I have been advised, however, that here there should be a large forest reserve. In common with other suggested reservations, this section is high, mountainous, well watered and but little disturbed by settlement.

Timbered lands are vastly more valuable for the conservation of water than for any other purpose, and congress should provide speedy and effective means for the furtherance of that object.

Following the Rocky mountain ranges southward, through Colorado and into northern New Mexico, we reach, at Santa Fe, the termination of the Colorado, or high and rugged mountain system. At this point the continuity of the mountain chain is broken, and low and scattered ranges and isolated summits appear here and there. Semi-arid plains are interspersed with narrow, arable valleys, many of which are already cultivated under limited imperfect systems of irrigation. The climate is genial, the soil when watered yields bountifully, and many varieties of fruit and grain (barley and sugar cane) are easily produced. A number of forest reservations should be established in this territory.

Commencing at the north, the region embracing the Taos mountains is first to attract attention. It forms a part of the Colorado system. Tributaries of the Canadian and other streams watering northeastern New Mexico, northwestern Texas and the "Pan Handle" country have their sources here.

Southwestward, and not far distant from this, are the Santa Fe mountains, a high and rugged range, the clear streams and forests of which are the haunts of wild game and fish. It has already become a resort for hunters and tourists. The Pecos river, next in importance to the Rio Grande, rises in these mountains. A local protective association has made strenuous efforts to preserve the natural features of this interesting and attractive region, but, as in other cases, the government gives but little aid and co-operation.

West of Santa Fe, and also in northern New Mexico, another forest reserve should be established covering the mountain at the head waters of the Jemez river. This stream is one of the principal western affluents of the Rio Grande. Along its banks are bodies of arable land, large portions of which have been irrigated and brought under cultivation.

In southeastern New Mexico two forest reservations, to include the Sacramento and Guadaloupe ranges, should be created. A number of important streams, tributary to the Pecos, and furnishing water for extensive agricultural operations, would thus be kept alive, and other minor benefits secured.

I have the impression, also, that in the San Francisco range in the southwestern part of the territory, there is a large tract of country which should be set apart as a forest reserve. I am not however, fully advised concerning it.

In general terms, it may be said of these proposed reservations that they embrace some of the finest natural scenery in the world, they afford needed shelter to native wild game and fish, and their forests protect the sources of streams which give life to the surrounding country.

We then conclude that in the matter of forest reservations in western mountain regions, the government should be called upon to do much, not in an absolute sense, but relatively.

In my opinion, bills should be introduced in congress providing for the immediate withdrawal from sale or entry of all public timber lands, and establishing an effective and comprehensive forest administration—at least so far as human experience and foresight shall permit. And while this measure is being pressed, I think the passage of other bills should be urged, establishing national forest reserves in such portions of the mountain regions as may seem necessary and expedient. With the exercise of some care on the part of the promoters of these several measures, there need arise no conflicting or inharmonious interests.

One of President Cleveland's early appointments was that of L. Parker Veazey to be postmaster at Baltimore. The appointment was not paraded as in line with Mr. Cleveland's reform pledges. In fact it was distinctly understood that the choice of Mr. Veazey was to please that large and powerful faction of Baltimore democrats who have no sympathy with any reform and are particularly contemptuous of civil service reform. When Mr. Veazey entered upon his duties there was a general wink of approval passed around among the spoilsmen and heelers and it would seem from the late report of Commissioner Roosevelt, who took an early opportunity to investigate the affairs of the office, that few were disappointed. If any old democrats did not get their reward it was not because Mr. Veazey was unwilling to remove republicans, but because there were not sufficient places in his office for all. Mr. Roosevelt has examined a number of offices, and in nearly everyone where charges, that the civil service rules have been violated, have been made the postmasters have been quick to deny or at least to attempt to apologize for them. With Mr. Veazey it has been different. He was not a civil service reformer, and he says plainly that he was not. In a late interview when asked whether the charges that he made wholesale removals while postmaster, at Baltimore were true, he replied with a refreshing frankness, "yes, sir; it is true and I have no apologies to make for having done so." Then he goes on to say that when he entered upon his duties there were 260 employes in the office, of which six were democrats. Twelve months later, when he resigned there were 300 employes, and of that number 270 were democrats. "Of course," said Mr. Veazey, "there were some of these removals for neglect of duty and violation of the rules, but I think it safe to say that most of my removals were made for political reasons. I have never denied that I am a consistent democrat and a decided Jacksonian." With the splendid showing he made while postmaster it will hardly be necessary for him to produce further evidence of his Jacksonianism. It would be a misfortune to the public service if he is ever given an opportunity. As to his consistency there are several ways of regarding that, but no doubt with the rank and file of his party, Mr. Veazey's announcement that he was consistent will be generally endorsed. But if there is little to admire about the ex-postmaster's understanding of the duties of public office, and his methods of performing them, one cannot help but admire his frankness. He was naughty and is glad of it, and he does not care who knows it.

Cullom on Trial.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., October 25.—The trial of Attorney Cullom for forging J. T. Blaisdell's name to notes aggregating $227,000 was begun to-day. J. T. Blaisdell was the first witness. During the cross examination Blaisdell said he had not endorsed paper to exceed $8,000 for Cullom at any one time. Judge Wilson handed the witness the alleged forged note which forms the basis for the state case against Cullom. Blaisdell testified that he had signed the document. In the day Blaisdell, on being questioned in regard to the same note, said he bought up several notes at the Security bank and the note in question was a renewal number.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Council Takes Some Action in the Dust Matter.

Decided to Issue Water Bonds in the Sum of $80,000.

The Charges Against Policeman Hunter Not Sustained.

Charges Preferred Against City Marshal Simmons.

There was present at the city council meeting Monday, Mayor Stillman and all members and officers but Alderman Lawton, who is still in the east.

The following communications, petitions, remonstrances, etc., were read:

A petition signed by A. L. Trugs and others, remonstrating against permitting the Electric Light company from running a sewer line into the Monument creek, was first read. Referred to the sewer committee.

A communication from Chief Ferrin, of the fire department, recommending the purchasing of new ladders, three fire alarm boxes and a distributing nozzle for the fire department. Referred to the fire committee.

Alderman Stubbs reported that the work on the sewer outlet was nearly completed.

Alderman Bartlett reported that the Kiowa street bridge was all completed but painting the approaches. He also reported in favor of accepting the plat of Reid's addition when the city attorney accepts the abstract. The report was accepted.

The committee to report upon an electric light at the under crossing of the Santa Fe, reported unfavorably. The report was adopted.

The committee to whom the matter of sprinkling the city was referred, reported as follows:

COLORADO SPRINGS, October 21, 1889.

The undersigned, to whom was referred the petition on sprinkling, would recommend:

1st. That Cascade avenue, Tejon street, Nevada avenue and Weber street be sprinkled twice every week day when necessity requires between Moreno avenue and Cache la Poudre street, and that when any part of the said sprinkling must be omitted, that part be left out which will suffer least from the dust grievance.

2d. That additional sprinklers be secured for this purpose.

3d. Said sprinkling to commence as soon as individual citizens will, in hope of being reimbursed by the city, advance the amount required to cover expenses in running said sprinklers, until the next municipal appropriation is made.

4th. That such sprinkling be done by contract, either by the month, day, or mile, the contractor to furnish teams and men.

E. C. BARTLETT,
IRA G. SPRAGUE,
Committee.

There was a great deal of discussion regarding the matter, Alderman Bartlett, of the committee, being called upon to state what the expense and what preparations in the way of carts, etc., were necessary. Mr. Sprague thought there should be something more definite regarding the sprinkling of cross streets, and submitted an amendment to that effect, which was accepted. Mr. J. P. Barnes wanted to know if accepting the report bound the council to prosecute the work whether the money was forthcoming or not. He was assured that it did not. Mr. Bartlett thought the cost of sprinkling from now until next April would be about $3000. Dr. S. E. Solly, of the board of trade committee having the matter in charge, was present and was questioned by the mayor as to the probability of the citizens raising the money. Dr. Solly said that he could not speak authoritatively, but he knew of one gentleman who offered to be one of ten to loan the city $1000 each, and he apprehended little trouble in raising the money. He presented an additional list of names of citizens who petitioned the council to take some action in the dust matter. The list was increased to 731 names, 697 of which were tax payers. Only three persons had refused to sign the petition outside of the council, who of course, could not sign it properly.

Alderman Stubbs presented an amendment instructing the city clerk to advertise for bids for sprinkling the streets, the bidders to take the risk of getting an appropriation to pay for it next spring. After a great deal of argument the amendment was killed. The report of the committee was then adopted unanimously.

Mr. G. W. Karrick presented a petition to be allowed to build a road through certain city property, giving an outlet to land in which he is interested. Referred to the committee on public grounds.

Alderman Bartlett urged the matter of a fire house for the west side.

The mayor and police committee reported that the charges against Policeman Hunter were not sustained. It was also reported in favor of declaring the place of Policeman Woods, serving temporarily, vacant, thereby reducing the force to six men. Alderman Gillingham objected strongly to this as he considered the force hardly sufficient at present. The report was adopted.

The council took a recess of ten minutes, after which Alderman Stubbs presented an ordinance for the issue of $80,000 in bonds for use in extending the city's water works system. The issue is made necessary by the work being done in the mountains, including the Bear creek line of pipe. The bonds are to bear interest at 5 per cent. payable semi-annually, payable in gold and are to run for fifteen years. After the year 1897 a tax is to be levied collecting annually $6,000 to pay the bonds.

Alderman Sprague moved to suspend the rules. The motion prevailed. Upon motion of Alderman Stubbs the ordinance was passed unanimously.

Upon motion of Alderman Stubbs the clerk was authorized to advertise for sealed bids for the purchase of the bonds, bids to be opened November 4th.

A communication was received from Wm. Banning, offering ground in West Bluff addition for a fire house. Also a communication from James Hervey, offering to build the house for $550. Referred to public grounds committee.

The following bills were then audited and allowed:

Dr. Christopher	$ 25 00
Ditch work west of Colorado City	369 50
Work at Lake Moraine	361 00
C. E. Durkee, hardware	98 54
J. Bayne, hauling	2 00
Elmer Best, hauling	2 5
J. W. Riley, hauling	1 50
Crandall & Cook, material	93 60
E. T. O'Brien, work	4 25
Belcher & Bowler, hauling dirt	21 40
E. B. Chandler, material	25 67
Colorado Springs Street Car Co	2 00
W. H. Barbour, livery	4 00
C. B. Ferrin	8 00
John Snider, blacksmithing	23 75
A. J. Abernathy, hauling	13 00
E. C. McCormick	1 50
E. T. Clifford, blacksmithing	10 00
Jas. Stars, work	30 00
E. W. Roberts	74 35
Hugh M. Jones, work	10 00
King Iron Bridge Co., work	10 00
Patrick Jones, blacksmithing	1 00
Geo. H. Vaux, livery	2 00
John Jones, blacksmithing	4 20
Gazette Printing Co	30 65
D. L. Welch, work	35 00
H. F. Stevens, livery	14 00
John T. Clough	5 10
New extension work, by Frost	544 00
New extension work, by Burke	1,339 15
Water account on Bear creek	156 75
Street and ditch work, by Edwards	53 00
Street and ditch work, by Clark	407 80

The bond of City Magistrate Kinsley for $2000, with W. S. Nichols and W. H. McIntyre as bondsmen, was read and approved.

The clerk read a list of charges preferred against City Marshal Simmons by Police Officer Hunter. Charges are preferred in three accounts, as follows: Neglect of duty, violating ordinances and conduct unbecoming an officer. He is charged with neglect of duty in that he does not keep a proper record of the acts of his office; with violating ordinances in releasing prisoners after sentence; with conduct unbecoming an officer in not properly guarding female prisoners of questionable character.

The matter was referred to the police committee.

Upon motion of Alderman J. P. Barnes the action of the council at the last meeting in hiring Mr. E. L. Reid as city engineer to give his exclusive time to the city was rescinded. This was done at the request of Mr. Reid, who stated that he understood there were three councilmen who objected to the arrangement.

Upon motion of Alderman Sprague the mayor was empowered to act under the advice of the city attorney in perfecting the title and description to Edwards' addition.

Alderman Stubbs reported in favor of permitting the electric light company to build its sewer to the Monument creek. The committee had assurance that no impure matter should pass through the pipe. The report was accepted.

Alderman J. P. Barnes presented the plat of the hill side addition to the city, offered by the Colorado Springs Co. Referred to the committee on streets, alleys and ditches and the city attorney.

Mr. Barnes presented the new plat of Phillips' addition to the city, there having been some inaccuracy in the survey of the original plat. Referred to the street committee.

Mr. L. A. Pease, in behalf of J. E. Hundley, requested the privilege of a three-inch water main to be used in an hydraulic elevator in the new livery barn. The request was granted.

The council then adjourned.

A Stream of Soda Water.

On Monday afternoon the workmen laying the water main through Manitou struck a flow of water on the hillside when nearly opposite the soda springs. It was soon discovered that the flow was soda water similar to that in the springs. There was consternation in Manitou for a while, as it was feared the flow in the springs would be affected. A prominent member of the Manitou Mineral Water company was consulted last night regarding the matter, but he stated that a careful watch has been kept on the springs since the flow has been struck, but no diminution of the water in the springs has been perceptible. It is a well known fact that there are springs in the bed of the Fountain creek, and it is believed that this stream is a feeder of one of them. The pipe line has been laid past the spot, but it will probably have to be placed in a bed of mortar at some future day to keep the soda from affecting the metal. The theory advanced during the trial of the injunction suit last spring that the springs are in any way affected by the flow of water in the creeks of Manitou is pretty well dispelled by this discovery.

The work of renewing the stone columns of the bank block was begun Monday, by Mr. Sheeler, an expert engineer, of Chicago. The number of columns it will be necessary to remove cannot be decided upon as yet.

The Santa Fe advertises a fare of $2.80 for the round trip to people who desire to attend the Gilmore concerts in Denver on the 28th. See their business local.

MIXED POLITICS.

The City the Scene of Two Conventions Saturday.

The Democratic County Convention Meets to Adjourn.

The People's Convention Invites the Democracy Into its Camp.

But One County Ticket Nominated by the Joint Meeting.

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

Two county conventions were held in this city Saturday, both called as mass conventions. Neither was very largely attended, although their action was watched with interest by a good many people, especially as later in the day the two bodies came together.

The people's convention was called at the city hall for 1 o'clock, but it was after 2 o'clock when called to order by Mr. Phil Struble. Mr. H. H. Seldomridge was chosen temporary chairman and William Scott temporary secretary.

A committee was selected to wait upon the democratic convention, in session in the court house hall, and extend an invitation to join in making nominations. The committee was composed of E. E. Artz, L. E. Errieson and Phil Struble. While the committee was upon its mission the meeting took a recess.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The democratic county convention was called to meet in the Court House hall Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, but it was half-past that hour when C. A. Smith, chairman of the central committee, called the meeting to order. There was but small attendance, not over 25 persons taking part.

C. A. Smith was elected chairman of the meeting. A motion was made that the head of nominations of candidates be passed. The motion was lost.

Mr. O. M. Howard moved that the convention proceed to the election of a central committee for the year, which was carried.

Upon motion it was decided that the central committee hereafter be composed of a chairman and secretary, elected from this city, and a member from each precinct of the county. The chairman and secretary when elected were instructed to appoint these members.

A motion was made and carried that a committee of three be appointed to call upon the people's convention, in session in the city hall, to unite with the democratic convention. The chair appointed as such committee, David McShane, D. C. Goddard and O. M. Howard.

Just as the committee was about to depart on its mission a committee from the people's convention arrived to invite the members of the democratic convention to the city hall.

Mr. E. E. Artz, from the people's convention, explained the mission of his committee, after which the two committees went into consultation. While the committees were conferring the convention proceeded to the election of central committee officers as follows: J. E. Gardner, chairman; D. C. Goddard, secretary.

The committees returned from their consultation and Mr. McShane reported that it had been decided to adjourn to the city hall. Mr. Howard moved that the report be adopted and the invitation accepted. When the vote was taken the chair was in doubt and a standing vote was called for, which resulted ten for and nine against.

The convention then adjourned.

THE JOINT CONVENTION.

It was about 3 o'clock when the committee returned with the members of the democratic convention. Upon the assembling of the joint conventions H. H. Seldomridge was chosen permanent chairman and H. S. Rogers, secretary.

Charles Smith moved that a committee of three be appointed to select a people's ticket. The motion was passed and the chair appointed a committee composed of E. E. Martin, Phil Struble and D. McShane. The committee retired and the convention took a recess.

The committee returned and Mr. Seldomridge having been called away, Mr. D. C. Goddard was chosen to preside. Mr. Struble, of the committee, reported the following nominations as agreed upon by the committee: County commissioner, J. W. Stillman; county clerk, W. H. Hoag and; county treasurer, no nomination; county assessor, Reuben S. Barnes; sheriff, no nomination; county surveyor, Sylvester Johnson; county judge, E. E. Artz; county superintendent of schools, V. E. Rouse; county coroner, Dr. G. W. Lawrence. For precinct officers for precinct No. 6: Road overseer, no nomination; justice of the peace, Charles Walker; constable, Walter Gallright.

The report was accepted and the committee discharged. Mr. Artz thought the ticket should be completed, and the name of Mr. T. N. Courtney was presented for sheriff. Mr. Courtney declined.

Mr. E. E. Martin insisted that some further action be taken on the report. Upon motion the names as reported were declared the nominees of the convention.

Mr. Senderson of Falcon nominated M. A. Leddy of Manitou for sheriff. Mr. Leddy was nominated by acclamation.

For county treasurer the names of D. W. Robbins and E. C. McCreery were presented. Considerable wrangling followed. Mr. Robbins was finally nominated by acclamation.

E. E. Artz moved that a committee of three on resolutions be appointed. The motion prevailed and the chair appointed E. E. Artz, O. M. Howard and William Scott. The committee retired to consult. The committee was instructed to appoint three persons as a precinct committee.

After another short recess the committee reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, By the prodigal, intemperate and reckless legislation of the seventh general assembly the condition of our state finances has become a reproach to popular government, and

WHEREAS, The remedy for such condition is inherent in the people, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the tax payers of El Paso county, irrespective of former party affiliations, heartily endorse the course of our Governor Job A. Cooper, in his effort to ferret out and bring to justice the authors of the late state steals, and we hereby pledge him the support of El Paso county in any further genuine attempts that he may make in this direction.

That we blush with becoming shame at the humiliating spectacle presented by the chief executive of this young, proud and prosperous state, imploring the supreme court to aid him in devising ways and suggesting methods by which more money in the way of taxes may be wrung from the toiling people than the present laws will allow to be collected.

That this condition of our state finances is calculated to cause immigrants to pause at our state lines and seek homes in other localities when honesty is a recognized factor in state politics, rather than cast their lots in a state where cupidity, avarice and vice are the ruling principles governing the general assembly and state officials.

That we view with alarm the action of the late so-called republican county convention, held in this county, in smothering and suppressing a resolution endorsing the course of Governor Cooper in his attempt to unearth the state steals, and if by that act and their further actions in choosing a member of the state treasury wrecking, boodle bagging, fictionary thieving Seventh general assembly to preside over their deliberations they thereby intended to say that the tax payers of the county in any sense approve such conduct, that their said action should be branded as a libel and is a libel on the law abiding people of the county and deserves their emphatic rebuke in the only tangible manner of expression afforded them, viz: a repudiation at the polls on election day.

Resolved, Further, that we without regard to party, pledge ourselves and the ticket nominated here to-day that we will labor unceasingly to reform and if possible elevate to respect the management of state and county affairs, and in this effort we ask the co-operation of all good citizens in bringing about such result.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a judicious revision of fees and salaries of county and state officers.

The resolutions were adopted. The committee reported the names of T. N. Courtney of Colorado City, L. E. Errieson, and E. E. Martin as the central committee. This committee was instructed to fill all vacancies that might occur on the ticket.

The voters of the precinct endorsed the names presented for precinct offices, after which the convention adjourned.

Mr. Robbins Declines.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 19, 1889.

Chairman Citizens Convention, and to whom it may Concern:

Having seen my name as one of the nominees of your convention, I wish to say that while I am thankful for honor thus bestowed. I must decline the nomination, as I am not seeking office from any source. Yours respectfully,

D. W. ROBBINS.

Invitations were received in the city Monday for the wedding of Rev. Geo. C. Woodruff, of this city, and Miss Lucy Este Crawford, which will occur Tuesday evening, November 5th, 1889, at the residence of Mrs. Marshall P. Smith, aunt of the bride, 1518 Park avenue, Baltimore.

Mr. Pablo C. Eldredth, of Santa Barbara, Cala., and Miss Persis W. Ayer were married in the First Presbyterian church Tuesday morning at 9.30 a. m., in the presence of a large number of friends and invited guests. Rev. J. S. Black performed the marriage ceremony. The bridesmaid was Miss Mary L. Martin and groomsman, Mr. Metcalf, a friend of Mr. Eldredth's, from California. The ushers were Messrs. Willis Kirkwood, Roy F. Morton, M. T. Hale and C. W. Bowbert, with Miss Spicer presiding at the organ. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the residence of Mr. G. S. Smith, on North Weber street, at the conclusion of which the couple took the 11.35 train for California. Miss Ayer has been a resident of Colorado Springs since childhood and Mr. Eldredth is a former resident and they have many friends who wish them happiness.

A novel method of securing money for the erection of the new Baptist church has been adopted by the children of the Sunday school. Each one has a card on which is printed a surface in squares representing bricks, and by soliciting among their friends they get them to purchase a brick at ten cents apiece. Whenever a brick is sold it is punctured with a pin. Some of the children have been quite successful in selling bricks.

Colorado City has sufficient money in its treasury to go without levying a tax for city purposes this year. It has an income of $350 a month.

The family of Judge A. E. Parsot departed Tuesday for Denver, where they are henceforth to reside.

Colorado Springs Typographical union has started the first subscription among its members looking to the securing of money to build the printers home in this city. The contract made with citizens of this place is that one year from next June the building must be begun. The International Typographical union has the Childs-Drexel money, amounting to about $30,000, but nothing definite has been decided upon regarding what shall be done with that, so that it will probably not be available at the time. There is sufficient of the land in the tract east of the city to sell and secure money to build with, but it is not desirable to do that, so that the money is to be raised by subscription. A call has been issued by the officers of the international for money to start this fund with, and Colorado Springs union has started the ball rolling.

Mr. Herbert Hagerman has arrived at home from Europe, where he spent the summer.

Police Magistrate Kinsley has received his license to practice law from the clerk of the supreme court of the state and about November 1st will open an office in room 7 of the Prewett block.

WATER MATTERS.

Some Figures Regarding the City's Future Water Supply.

The GAZETTE yesterday morning contained some account of the work being done by which the water committee of the council proposes to increase the supply of city water. City Engineer Reid was interviewed regarding the work yesterday, and kindly gave some estimates and figures which will no doubt be of interest. The pipe line from Bear creek to connect with the 16-inch main on the Colorado City road, will be two and a quarter miles in length, and will cost $25,000. Water will be taken into the pipe at the same altitude as the Ruxton creek line. A reservoir will be constructed at the mouth of the canon similar to the one in Ruxton creek, on a site given the city by Mr. Anthony Bott. Mr. Reid yesterday made the surveys for the reservoir site. The pipe for this line is nearly all distributed along the route and a large part of the trenching is done.

Perhaps the biggest scheme which the city has on hand is the Lake Moraine reservoir. The reservoir must not be confounded with Lake Moraine, as it is to be a separate body of water entirely. Just removed from Lake Moraine by a hundred feet or so is a large natural basin, which at some time has been the bed of a lake. It is fifteen feet below the level of Lake Moraine, and through the center of this depression runs Ruxton creek, which at some time was probably the principal feeder of the old lake. It has been by tunneling through the ridge of, and separating Lake Moraine from the old basin that the city has been able to appropriate the water of the lake during the past summer. At some time in the past the water of the old lake has cut a channel for itself and eventually emptied into Engleman's canon. It is now proposed simply to dam up the outlet, and fill up the old lake at seasons of high water for a storage reservoir. An examination of the soil in the bottom of the old lake has been made by competent experts and it is found to be a fire clay. The reservoir will have the finest bottom of any natural reservoir in the world. It is estimated that it will hold, when completed, 400,000,000 gallons.

Work upon the reservoir east of the city is already begun, and as soon as workmen can be spared from the Bear creek and Ruxton creek enterprises, the main to carry the surplus water there is to be laid. The pipe which will return the water to the city was laid a year ago. This reservoir is also a natural basin and will hold eighteen feet of water without any embankment. When completed the reservoir will be three-fourths of a mile in length and one-fourth of a mile wide.

When the 16-inch main now being laid through Manitou is completed the city will be able to take five times as much water through the Ruxton creek line as it is getting at present. There is not that much water in the creek of course, but it is proposed there shall be some day.

On account of the compromises which it was necessary to make with the Iron Springs company for right of way the city was compelled to carry the 16 inch pipe half a mile further up the mountains than at first estimated, which entails considerable cost and will have to come out of the new bonds. Mr. Reid expressed the opinion that the water supply question is settled for Colorado Springs for ever. In fact the city is getting more than it can really take care of, although as a city grows the uses for water multiply very fast. Mr. Reid estimates that we will have a supply for a city of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. He is of the opinion that the city is getting the work done dirt cheap too.

The water committee is considering the advisability of building another reservoir higher up on the Mesa. Colorado Springs is stretching so far to the north that two systems of watering the city will have to be inaugurated. A pressure which will supply the north end with sufficient water for fire purposes is too great for the pipes in the south end. The time is coming soon when the north end will have to be supplied from a reservoir farther up on the Mesa, leaving the lower part of town to be supplied from the Huerfano street main.

THE ART LECTURES.

"Line Engraving" the Subject of Mrs. Adsit's Talk Wednesday Afternoon.

Mrs. Adsit's lecture on "Line Engraving" was given Wednesday afternoon to an audience that comes to each subject in the course with a renewed interest. Engravings of the French, German, English, Italian and American schools were exhibited and analyzed and the difference between line work and etching pointed out.

Line engraving is generally spoken of as steel engraving, but no steel is used, because it is hard and difficult to cut and the lines are cold and hard, while copper works more easily and gives a softer impression. Copper engraving is the handmaid of painting, especially if the engraver catches the spirit and power of the painting he seeks to reproduce in his drawing and rises to its level. No ink is permissible on the surface of a copper plate and the engraving from it is all pure line work and the plates are prepared by hammering in order to pack the fiber. The drawing is outlined on the plate with a needle.

Experts are employed in Europe to go from gallery to gallery making drawings of the paintings which they sell to engravers, and in order to make a correct translation they must catch the spirit of the works they copy. The greatest engravers make their own drawings and catch the spirit of the masterpieces of painting from first hands. The engravers before the eighteenth century worked for glory and the good of the church, and their work had no commercial side.

The difference between etching and line engraving is that the former is free hand and the latter is done under manual restriction. Passing thoughts and sudden inspirations cannot be expressed by ordinary engraving, and unless the work is done from love of it, or as a sort of a religious task, it is apt to be mechanical and lacking in spirit while the etcher goes directly to nature and transfers what he sees with all its inspiration rapidly to his plate, and when his work is printed others have the privilege of feeling what he felt.

The early Italian school of engraving was one of outline, which is the beginning of all culture. In the German, outline existed only to bring art detail, not beauty. Albert Durer, the leader of it, introduced so many objects as to confuse the eye, and they are so obtrusive as to destroy the spirit. There are two ways of dealing with multitudes in the graphic arts, either the crowd is represented as seen separately or it is grouped in subordination to the pictoral scheme. When represented independently it appears more numerous and obtrusive than when subordinated, and Durer wanted every detail to be seen. So careful of this was he that furniture is now manufactured in New York from the styles in his pictures.

The Italian school was one of simplicity with regard to introduction of objects. The English gave prominence in engraving to exhibitions of manual skill and certain abstract styles, such as outline and projection, and had no shade, no interpretation of nature.

Pure line work reached its perfection in the hands of Marco Antonio, the translator of Raphael, who worked under the direction of his master. The old masters were not expected to give good drawing which is attained in the modern school, among whose achievements in line work is delicacy of tone in landscape. Modern English landscape engraving has reached its highest and best phase, but the work of to-day does not surpass that of the eighteenth century. The work of American engravers ranks well with that of the foreign schools.

The popular taste is not favorable to line engraving. Though greatly admired it is not sold. One hundred etchings are sold to one engraving of the masterpieces of art, and decadence in this line of art is the result.

It is so seldom now that engravers can be found who will give their lives and inspiration to the work, and translations of the masters entirely lacking in their power and spirit are printed so rapidly and cheaply that the public with a taste for art can catch no inspiration from them; hence it turns to etchings which do not lose the spirit of the artist no matter if hundreds of impressions have been taken.

Among the fine engravings exhibited was "Thoughts by the Sea," a three fourths lifesize representation of a woman seated on a rock with her back to the sea and giving a full view of the face, which one fancied reflected the peace of the sunlit rippled sea, the summer cadence of its waves carrying perhaps an undertone of sadness and nameless longings, all filling her eyes and face with nobleness and sweetness. It is the last new thing in engraving, after a New York artist, and a departure from pure line engraving as the hair and the rock are etched.

Another engraving entitled "Golden Thoughts," represents a New England maiden with a bunch of roses and prayer book in hand, walking in a thoughtful manner to church. The background represents a pastoral scene. It is also a combination of pure line work and etching.

Every preparation possible for the comfort and entertainment of the guests is being made by the Firemen's band for the ball to be given in Hundley's barn on Halloween. The occasion promises to be one of the most notable in the history of the city.

SALE OF LANDS

—AND—

Town Lots for Taxes.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF COLORADO. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that I will, according to law, offer at public sale, at the office of the Treasurer of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, on the

Fourth Day of November, 1889,

And succeeding days, commencing at the hour of 9 o'clock, a. m., of said day, so much of the following described real estate, situate in said county, on which the taxes for the year 1888 have not been paid, as shall be necessary to pay said taxes, interest and penalties, to wit:

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION.	SECTION	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	ACRES	VALUE	TAX.
Appleby, Henry	n hf nw qr, n hf ne qr	1	12	64	160	$250	$3 75
Barnwell, R	n hf nw qr, nw ne qr, sw nw qr	15	12	70	160	590	8 42
Briegleb, Conrad	und hf ne ne	25	12	69			
	und hf e hf se qr	24	12	69	75.20	350	7 [illegible]
	und hf lot 6 in sw qr	19	12	68			
Bishop, S. J	ne sw qr	22	11	65	40	545	16 25
Brunoe, E E	ne se qr	28	13	63	40	75	2 40
Doubleday, Wm P	nw ne qr	1	14	65	40	50	8
Dyke, Mary	n hf se qr, sw ne qr, se nw qr	25	12	69	160	250	3 75
Fuller, G G	und hf w hf sw qr	33	12	67	40	100	1 80
Glew, Ed	sw ne qr	7	11	65	40	850	1 80
Gutshall, S P	ne sw qr, sw se qr	15	11	66	80	385	5 76
Hall, Mrs. L. L	w hf sw qr, se sw qr, sw se qr	26	16	64	160		
	s hf ne qr, s hf	29	16	65	160		
	se qr	30	16	65	160		
	w hf ne qr, se ne qr	32	16	65	120	5100	8[illegible] 28
	ne qr, s hf nw qr, ne se qr	33	16	65	280		
	n hf nw qr nw ne qr	35	16	65	120		
Hensley, T M	se qr	12	16	71	155	550	8 22
Henderson, C B	n hf se qr	6	12	68	80		
	w hf sw qr	9	12	68	80	350	7 80
Hobson, Wm. P	se nw qr w hf ne qr, se ne qr	9	15	65	200	200	4 60
	sw nw qr	10	15	65			
Kerr, J E	n hf ne qr	20	13	66			
	se se w hf se qr, nw ne qr	17	13	66	240	800	6 15
	n hf nw qr, se nw qr, ne qr	21	13	66	280	350	7 17
	se qr	20	13	66	160	200	[illegible]
Knoblock, Jas B	und hf ne ne qr	25	12	69			
	und hf e hf se qr	24	12	69	70	884	5 70
	und hf lot 6 sw qr	19	12	68			
Le Barron, C	w hf nw qr	14	11	65	80	220	3 8[illegible]
Leighton, Catharine S	Lot 4, being a part of s 70 acres of e hf nw qr	22	14	67	5	125	2 9[illegible]
Lewis, W. G	ne sw qr, nw se qr	8	16	65	80	1285	27 9[illegible]
Lincoln, Andrew G	nw nw	8	17	65	40		
	n hf ne qr, sw ne qr, nw qr sw qr nw qr	4	17	65	280	2080	31 20
	n hf ne qr, n hf nw qr, se nw qr, sw ne qr	5	17	65	240		
	s hf nw qr, sw qr, w hf se qr, ne se qr	[illegible]	16	65	480		
	sw qr, w hf se qr, se se qr	32	16	65	280	8470	49 56
	w hf sw qr, sw nw qr	34	16	65	[illegible]		
	se se qr	33	16	65	40		
Meek, W E	w hf se qr, e hf sw qr	18	11	65	160		
	e hf nw qr, w hf ne qr	19	11	65	160	1085	14 8[illegible]
McKenzie, John E	e hf se qr, nw se qr, ne sw qr	24	11	64	160	250	3 75
Nash, B. F	se nw qr, w hf ne qr, se qr ne qr	8	15	66	160		
	sw nw qr	11	15	66	40	200	3 15
Orr, Ellen	sw sw qr	19	11	65	40	[illegible]	2 22
Parker, Jno	w hf se qr, n hf sw qr	1	12	69	160	420	8 14
Patterson, S	n hf nw qr	19	13	68			
Phelps & Russ	se qr sw qr, sw qr se qr	18	13	68	82.4	845	13 68
Reed, B	Pt sw qr nw qr	2	14	66	15	75	1 85
Robertson & Lee	e hf sw qr w hf se qr	27	11	64	160	565	9 42
	Pt w hf w hf nw sw qr, lying south D & R G	20	14	66	6.23	115	24 56
Sanda, E C	und ½ se se qr	14	5	67	5	20	36
Sailor, W F	sw se qr	14	1	67	40	400	3 40
Seymour, Mrs. D E	se qr	6	12	64	160	275	5 18
Sittington & Ha	se se qr	19	17	67			
	ne ne qr	30	17	67	80	180	4 45
Smith, R D	sw nw qr, n hf sw qr, nw se qr	12	14	7	157	1140	24 10
Vowles, J D	Lot of s 70 acres of e hf nw qr	23	14	67	5	125	2 66
Waldo, W A	n hf ne qr	1	14	68			
	n hf nw qr	6	14	67	175	800	29 24
Webb, A E	e hf ne qr, e hf se qr	18	12	66	160	425	10 62
Wilson, Levi B	nw qr	5	11	64	160	960	5 40
Wilson, William P	n hf ne qr, e hf nw qr	26	14	67	160	250	3 75
Unknown	nw se qr	28	16	66	40	120	1 68
	ne sw qr	33	15	65	40	120	2 40

IN CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

NAME OF OWNER	LOT OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Bradley, W R	Und hf of s 150 ft of n 200 ft of w 190 ft of	219	One	$190	$6 58
Brannon,	12 and w ½ of 13	260	One	190	6 57
Brusoe, Ed	7 and w 20 ft of 8	5	West End's	675	23 36
	9	2	" "	150	5 19
Burtner, Mrs V D, est of	E ½ 5	266	One	185	6 42
Callaway, Chas	10	266	One	450	6 58
Campbell, Edwin C	Pt	249	One	700	24 24
	Beg at pt on w line said bk 100 ft n of s w cor thereof, run e 190 ft, n 100 ft, w 190 ft, s 100 ft to beg.				
	Pt	249	One	750	26 96
	Beg at a pt on w line said bk 200 ft n of s w cor thereof, run e 190 ft, n 50 ft, w 190 ft, s 50 ft to beg.				
Conant, Esther D	Pt	35		1,075	2 21
	Beg at s e cor lot 8 said bk, run n 90 ft, w 58 ft, s 90 ft, e to beg.				
Curtis, F. F	S ½	144		330	12 45
Devan, Wm	Pt	250	One	100	3 46
	Beg 50 ft w of s e cor said bk, run n 190 ft, w 50 ft, s 190 ft, e 50 ft to beg.				
Franklin, Lewis	W 35 ft 9 and 10	124		300	2 64
Frick, V C	8	304	Two	700	24 24
Gray, W. E	8	303	Two	465	17 11
Gillingham, C. E	Pt 9, 10	94		1,845	64 86
	Beg 30 ft w of s e cor lot 9, run w 80 ft, n 100 ft, e 80 ft, s 100 ft to beg.				
Gutshall, S. P	27, 28	261	One	350	12 12
Hatcher, Jno. W	9, 10	304	Two	425	14 82
	16	215	One	300	10 58
	8, 9	1	Ensign's	750	25 87
Heller, J W	15	64		560	20 05
Hitzer, Joseph	4	312	Two	460	16 93
Irving, W D	W 75 ft of 24	73		1,050	36 35
Jackson, Wm	14	305	Two	430	15 85
Johnson, Mary	3	124		550	5 10
Kerr, J. E	17, 18, 19, 20	51		13,600	455 32
	E 50 ft of 13, 14, 15, 16	51		650	39 10
	13	2	West End's	150	5 19
Leighton, Catharine S	7	3	Parrish	100	3 46
	1, 2	12	"	270	9 35
Mackey, Jno	S 50 ft of 7, 8 and s 35 ft of 6	267	One	350	12 11
Moore, Rosie and	E 35 ft of w 70 ft of 9, 10	124		300	14 39
McAlpine, J C	3	262	One	75	2 60
McAuliffe, Lenora	4, 5	282	Monument	50	1 74
McGrew, M. W	13	312	Two	590	21 42
McLam, W. R	4	42		2,200	122 65
McNeil, F V, est of	13	52		2,360	84 72
O'Haire, J. D	W ½ 9	3	Five	375	12 96
Pastorius, W	13	314	Two	175	6 06
Price, Jessie	1	263	One	500	18 31
Rhau, Conrad	12	44		1,510	55 [illegible]

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Reid, J. S	15, 16, 17, 18, 19	261	One	60	2 06
	38 and 39	261	One	[illegible]	35
Ready, W. J	26, 27	262	One	640	22 16
Reed, J. O	13, 14	25	Parrish	485	17 79
Reed, Mary A	5	267	One	575	3 90
Rucc, A. L	4, 5, 6	2	Young's	150	5 20
Sadler, Jno	9	267	One	450	3 63
Strachan, Jno., est. of	N ½ 3	20	One	1,945	67 36
Snyder, E. B		225	One	820	29 30
Van Sickler, Wm. E	[illegible]	229	One	525	18 16
Welch, D. L	10	35		1,395	49 3[illegible]
Wight & West	10, 11, 12	[illegible]	Young's	840	31 08
Wilcox, James R	N 15½ ft of 20 and s 19 ft of 21	121		1,145	40 65
Unknown	12	269	One	125	4 33
	13	269	One	125	4 33
	W 1 ft of e 31 ft of 3	101		25	87
	E 45 ft of w 120 ft of 1 and 2	141		465	16 10
	7	3	Young's	50	1 74
	1	3	"	75	2 60
	W ½ 2	134	Add 1 C. S.	75	2 60
	S 100 ft of w 190 ft	249	One	750	25 97
	1 to 2, Goshen's sub of	252	One	100	3 46
	2 " "	251	One	100	3 46
	2	257	One	300	10 30
	15	266	One	275	9 52
	6	300	Three	20	66
	7	304	Two	1250	38 66
	20		Haynes	225	7 80
	12	3	Parrish	300	10 39
	7	4	"	130	4 50
	6	23	"	55	1 9
	S ½ 1	205	One	2,200	76 17
	12	269	One	125	4 33
	17	269	One	125	4 33

IN TOWN OF WEST COLORADO SPRINGS.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Anderson, Wm. A	12, 13	22		$250	$9 23
Boyer, Sam'l L	1, 2	21		225	6 67
Craig, Alice	5	51		225	4 62
Cant, Geo	10	11		100	3 05
Day, M. C	15, 16	44		100	2 05
Unknown	3	22		75	3 59
	4	22		75	3 59
	11	22		25	2 56
	1	34		25	53
	2	34		25	5
	8	34		25	53
	14	42		225	4 62
	14	44		50	1 01
	12	53		100	2 05
	4	62		175	3 59

IN TOWN OF SOUTH COLORADO SPRINGS.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Heagert, R E	37, 38	4		$70	$1 44
Kerr, Jno. C	40	3		35	72
Reed, Myrtle A	8	3		20	41
	9	3		20	41
	10	3		20	41
	11	3		20	41
	12	3		20	41
	13	3		20	41
	14	3		20	41
	15	3		20	41
	16	3		20	41
	17	3		20	41
	18	3		20	41
	19	3		20	41
	20	3		20	41
	23	3		20	41
	24	3		20	41
	25	3		20	41
	26	3		20	41
	27	3		20	41
	28	3		20	41
	29	3		20	41
	30	3		20	41
	31	3		20	41
	32	3		20	41
	33	3		20	41
	34	3		20	41
	38	4		20	41
	39	4		20	41
	6	4		20	41
	7	4		20	41
	12	4		20	41
	13	4		20	41
	14	4		20	41
	15	4		20	41
	16	4		20	41
	17	4		20	41
	31	4		20	41
	32	4		20	41
	33	4		20	41
	34	4		20	41
	35	4		20	41
	36	4		20	41
Rice, J. F	45	4		35	72
Round, Rhoda	18, 19, 20	4		120	2 46
Wittenburg, Franz	20, 21	4		70	1 [illegible]

IN TOWN OF FOUNTAIN.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Adams, Chas. R	7	25	Reed's	$10	$0 17
Avers, Arthur	2	15	"	15	25
	20	14	"	15	26
Barn, M. E	23	27	"	15	25
Barker, Jno. Franklin	1	7	"	15	26
Bayne, J. T	23	5	"	30	51
	4	42	"	15	26
	2	40	"	15	25
Bartlett, Agnes A	15, 16	3	Reed's 2nd	20	34
Beck, Lydia L	12	15	Reed's	15	25
Berry, Hannah	12	15	"	20	34
	14	30	"	0	17
	18	35	"	[illegible]5	25
Blood, W. R	6	[illegible]	"	60	1 68
Blood, H. L	7	19	"	[illegible]5	26
Bruner, Franz	9	[illegible]	"	5	26
	5	26	"	5	25
Burnam, Emily E	5	[illegible]	"	[illegible]5	26
Surwell, Geo. W	13	2	"	5	25
Susa, Mary	2	20	"	5	26
Calza, Peter	1	38	"	[illegible]5	26
Carberty, Adaline	15	35	"	5	26
Callahan, Michael E	9	[illegible]	Reed's 2nd	5	25
Campbell, Josephine	21	[illegible]	Reed's	[illegible]5	26
		8	"	5	25
[illegible]	2	6	"	5	26
	13	[illegible]	"	5	26
	17	[illegible]	"	20	39
	9	[illegible]	"	0	[illegible]
Catherton, Mary	22	[illegible]	"	5	25
	17	[illegible]	"	[illegible]5	25
Colwell, T. N	6	[illegible]	"	[illegible]5	26
Copeland, James	4	[illegible]	"	15	25
	15	[illegible]	"	[illegible]0	17
Coombs, Fred. S	5	[illegible]	"	20	34
Cutler & Wilcox	4	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	26
Calton, Mr	5	[illegible]	Reed's 2nd	[illegible]5	25
Cuzon,	22	[illegible]	"	5	26
Daniels, O	5	[illegible]	Reed's	[illegible]5	25
Davis, Bertha	1	[illegible]	"	[illegible]0	17
Doyle, Mary E	1	[illegible]	"	15	25
	20	[illegible]	"	[illegible]5	25

TOWN OF FOUNTAIN—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Dunbar, James	Und ½ No 1	5		$40	$0 68
	Und ½ No 16	5		35	59
Dunne, Jennie	11	14	Reed's	15	25
	7	21	"	15	26
Ellis, Susie	8	42	"	15	26
Endcott, Chas	15	36	"	10	17
Edwards, Geo	1, 2	17	Reed's 2nd	25	43
Fleming, Lida	8, 9	10	"	30	51
Fredericks, Mrs	12	10	"	15	26
Ferguson, A O	15	10	Reed's	15	25
Geinger, Geo	21	7	"	15	25
	10	42	"	15	26
Gisle, Chas. G	1	1	"	10	17
	7	22	"	10	17
	10	40	"	10	17
Hay, E. F	11	12	"	210	4 57
Hamm, A. C	2	37	"	15	26
Hamm, Barbara	13	34	"	15	26
Hamlin, C C	11	40	"	15	25
Harris, Mrs. Sarah A	1	1	Santa Fe	60	1 02
	6	15		50	85
Heath, Harvey	9	6	Reed's	15	26
Heinerich, Rosina	19	15	"	15	25
Hosford, O. B	19	31	"	5	09
	24	38	"	15	25
	15	39	"	15	25
Hogan, Katie C	2	15	"	15	25
Holsinger, Susan	11	21	"	15	25
	5	3	"	15	26
Holsinger, Walter	11	8	Reed's 2nd	15	26
Howard, Harry	9	30	Reed's	15	25
Howard, Estella H	20	16	Reed's 2nd	15	25
	5	19	"	15	26
Holmes, S	3	33	Reed's	15	26
Howell, Mrs. M. A	11, 12	22		15	26
	14	22	"	5	09
	23, 24	26	"	30	51
	20	26	"	20	33
Howell, L. G	17	9	"	15	25
	23	1	"	15	26
	12	16	"	20	34
	6	38	"	10	17
Hussey, E	22	27	"	15	26
Israel, Frank	19	11	"	15	26
Johnson, Lizzie	2	3	Reed's 2nd	5	09
	21	10	"	15	25
	21	17	"	15	26
Johnson, F. V	4	22	Reed's	15	25
Johnson, Laura	5	45	"	15	26
Kimber, F. A	17	6	Reed's 2nd	15	26
King, Jno. L	20	16	Reed's	15	26
Leslie, O. A	9	20	"	15	26
Lother, Mrs. Minnie	15	7	"	15	25
Macaris, Fannie	19	35	"	15	26
Marcher, Clara	29	30	"	10	15
Marsh, E. T	Tract 5		Reed's 2nd	50	85
Mesken, Jas. A	10	1	Reed's	10	17
	5	3	"	15	25
	10	5	"	10	17
	21	9	"	15	26
	21	15	"	15	25
	7	16	"	15	26
	24	19	"	20	34
	11	[illegible]	"	15	26
	12	22	"	15	25
Meskew, Jas. A	1	29	"	15	26
	18	30	"	10	17
	17	33	"	5	09
	17	36	"	10	17
	3	42	"	5	09
	1	45	"	10	17
	4	45	"	5	09
Mitchell, M. E	16	33	"	15	25
Miller, Sam. Y	11	42	"	15	26
Monroe, D E	8	37	Reed's	$15	$0 25
Morrison, C A	10	13	Reed's 2nd	15	26
McGowan, Mrs. Henry	13	24	Reed's	20	34
	2	32	"	15	26
	16	38	"	10	17
	12	39	"	20	34
	7	46	"	15	26
Newman, F	3	8	Hutchins'	40	68
Otto, Jno	5	40	Reed's	15	26
Patch, R. A	6	8	"	15	25
Paxton, Cora C	2	16	"	15	27
	11	29	"	15	26
Prewitt, Larkin C	23	6	"	15	25
Price, Wm. G	4	13	Reed's 2nd	15	25
Porter & Shelton	4, 5	8	Hutchins'	80	1 36
Pettagiatta, Ottie	7	38	Reed's	15	25
Ritchie, Maggie	9	29	"	15	25
Ridley, Mattie	17	18	"	15	25
	10	15	"	15	26
Ridley, Leo Virgil	2	7	"	15	26
Reed, Myrtle A	7	2	"	10	17
	24	5	"	10	17
	18	15	"	10	17
	16	29	"	10	17
	18 to 24, both inclusive	29	"	15	26
	1	33	"	10	17
	21	33	"	10	17
	16	36	"	10	17
	19	38	"	10	17
	16	39	"	10	17
	6	42	"	10	17
	3	43	"	10	17
	11	43	"	10	17
	12	43	"	10	17
	1 to 16, both inclusive	1	Reed's 2nd	40	68
	2, 3, 4	9	"	10	17
	7	10	"	10	17
	16	12	"	10	17
	1, 2, 3, 4	13	"	20	34
	8	16	"	10	17
	3	17	"	10	17
	6	17	"	10	17
	17	17	"	10	17
	18	17	"	10	17
	6	18	"	10	17
Ricker, J	23	10	Reed's	15	26
	12	7	"	20	34
Rice, J. T	1 to 7	6	Reed's 2nd	90	1 53
	21 to 30	6	"	90	1 53
	19 to 24	8	"	40	68
	5	24	Reed's	20	34
	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	24	"	170	1 99
Roberts, Oscar and Stella	8	10	"	15	26
Roberts, J. C	20	11	"	15	26
Rummel, Geo	3	16	"	15	26
	8	45	"	15	25
Small, J. Lewis	7	3	Reed's 2nd	15	26
Sachs, Wm	2	5	Reed's	5	26
Sharpe, Albert	8	13	"	15	25
Stark, Geo. C., Jr	21	13	"	15	26
	9	6	"	10	17
Sigafuss, B. D	1, 2	11	Reed's 2nd	35	60
Stichter, Minnie P	21	35	Reed's	15	25
Simms, E. B	5	5	"	15	26
	19	17	"	10	17
Simmons, Bessie	4	10	"	15	25
Schroeder, Mrs. Lizzie	8	40	"	10	17
Sasser, J. B	2	19	"	15	25
Schultz, Mary	10	12	"	5	26
Swanson, Paul	5	13	"	15	26
	1	8	"	20	33
Snyder, Geo. L	17	15	"	15	25
Thalheimer, E	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	25	"	60	1 02
	17	30	"	10	17
	11, 12	16	Reed's 2nd	40	68
Tabor, Frank	21, 22, 23	5	Reed's	30	51
Tremont, A. Tabour	16	8	"	10	17
Teller, B. K	2	18	"	10	17
	5	21	"	10	17
	13	36	"	15	25
Thomas, G. B	7	33	"	15	26
Tripp, Marie	18	27	"	15	25
Walton, A. G	19	30	"	15	26
Wason, E. M	1 to 10	17	Reed's 2nd	60	1 02
Wallace, Rachel	18	18	Reed's	15	25
Wallace, Jane E	13, 14, 15, 16	6	"	40	68
Wagner, Bertha	4	18	"	10	17
Welge, W. R	13, 14	10	"	40	68
	13, 14	10	Reed's 2nd	30	51
Weckeman, Chas. Gus	9	12	Reed's	15	25
Wissenbach, Chas	12	5	"	15	26
	19	5	"	10	17
Whiting, Fred'k E	17	17	Reed's 2nd	15	25
Wright, Wm. L	11	33	Reed's	15	26
Winter, Gustave, Jr	9	13	"	15	25
	21	29	"	10	17

TOWN OF FOUNTAIN—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Winter, Emile	12	12	Reed's	$20	$0 34
	6	22	"	10	17
Williams, O. A.	18	26	"	15	25
Wilson, H. W.	3	8	"	15	25
	1	30	"	20	34
Wilson, Walter	7	10	"	15	26
Wormersley, Alex	12	42	"	15	26
Woodcock, John	11	15	"	15	25
Varnes, John	23	30	"	15	25
Yates, Jno	17	27	"	15	26
	19	20	"	10	17
Yost, Anton	13	9	"	20	34
	17	9	"	10	17
	14	14	"	15	26
	11, 12	17	"	35	59
Zellers, Wm	3	2	"	10	17
Unknown	16	9	"	20	34
	22	9	"	20	34
	23	9	"	20	34
	24	9	"	20	34
	3	10	"	20	34
	18	12	"	20	34
	3	14	"	20	34
	9	16	"	20	34
	4	16	"	20	34
	17	16	"	20	34
	7	18	"	20	34
	2	20	"	20	34
	11	3	"	20	34
	18	3	"	20	34
	2	3	Reed's 2nd	20	34
	5	5	"	20	34
	23	3	"	20	34
	14	8	"	20	34
	10	10	"	20	34
	11	10	"	20	34
	16	10	"	20	33
	17	10	"	20	34
	18	10	"	20	34
	19	15	"	20	34
	4	12	Santa Fe [illegible]	35	59
	4	4		20	34
	7	4		15	26
	2	5		15	26
	3	5		15	26
	4	5		15	26
	5	5		15	26
	6	5		15	26
	7	5		15	26
	8	5		15	26
	9	5		15	26
	10	5		15	26
	11	5		15	26
	12	5		15	26
	1	6		15	26
	2	6		15	26
	3	6		15	26
	4	6		15	26
	5	6		15	26
	6	6		15	26
	7	6		15	26
	8	6		15	26
	9	6		15	26
	10	6		15	26
	11	6		15	26
	12	6		15	26
	7	7		15	26
	8	7		15	26
	9	7		15	26
	1	8		35	59
	2	8		35	59
	7	8		35	56
	8	8		35	59
	9	8		35	59
	12	8		35	59
	13	8		35	59
	14	8		35	59
	15	8		35	59
	16	8		35	59
	17	8		35	59
	18	8		35	59
	19	8		35	59
	20	8		35	59
	9	12		50	85
	23	32	Reed's	20	34
	4	23	"	20	34
	7	23	"	20	34
	13	24	"	20	34
	14	24	"	20	34
	15	24	"	20	34
	16	24	"	20	34
	17	24	"	20	34
	18	24	"	20	34
	19	24	"	20	34
	20	24	"	20	34
	21	24	"	20	34
	7	25	"	20	34
	8	25	"	20	34
	9	25	"	20	34
	10	25	"	20	34
	11	25	"	20	34
	12	25	"	20	34
	13	25	"	20	31
	14	25	"	20	34
	15	25	"	20	34
	16	25	"	20	34
	17	25	"	20	34
	22	29	"	20	34
	7	30	"	20	34
	5	33	"	20	34
	13	33	"	20	34
	15	36	"	10	17
	9	40	"	20	34
	2	42	"	20	34
	12	46	"	20	34
	4	1	"	20	34
	5	1	"	20	34
	4	3	"	20	34

IN TOWN OF COLORADO CITY.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Bennett, W. A.	3	188		$135	$7 79
Rowe, John	28	185		45	2 44
Ree[illegible], W. G	w ½ 20	157		40	2 16
Cassidy, James	[illegible]	48	Stump's	300	[illegible]7 05
Ferguson, Catherine	16	68		45	2 43
Gea[illegible] Sam	[illegible]	12		5	27
	21	158		30	1 61
	6	145		10	54
	7	145		10	54
	17	149		50	2 62
	13, 14, 15, 16	8[illegible]		380	20 38
	w ½ [illegible] ft of s e 15[illegible] ft of 5	65		250	13 37
	1	145		35	1 87
	28, 29, 3[illegible], 31, 32	47		25	1 34
Goodrich, H. M.	29	157		225	12 [illegible]
Hunter, J. C.	16	142		50	2 67
	25	142		50	2 68
Herman, Sophia	3, 4	258	Bott's	2,720	145 52
Holt, Eliza, est of	25, 26	25		100	5 35
	26	25		50	2 67
Le[illegible] & Barlow [illegible]	7	156		125	6 68
[illegible], Theodore	17, 18, 19, 20, 2[illegible]	250	Bott's 2d	1,790	95 76
Stump, [illegible]	8	47		10	54
	12	18	Stump's	10	54
	20	19	"	10	54
	21	19	"	10	54
	22	19	"	10	54
	23	16	"	5	27
	[illegible]	156		100	5 35
	8	156		100	5 35
	4	156		100	5 35
	24, 3[illegible], 31, 32	156		450	24 [illegible]
Townsend, G. P. D.	5	178		75	4 27
W[illegible], Mrs. [illegible]	9, 20	252	Bott's	[illegible]	5 3[illegible]
Unknown	20	125		25	1 34
	7	147		[illegible]	1 87
	22	147		[illegible]	[illegible]38
	[illegible]	5[illegible]		370	19 79
	[illegible]	157		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	157		[illegible]	1 8[illegible]
	16	[illegible]		[illegible]	2 [illegible]

TOWN OF COLORADO CITY—Continued.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Unknown	frac	228		[illegible]	53
	2	22[illegible]		[illegible]	54
	3	222		5	[illegible]
	19	22[illegible]		5	[illegible]
	22	225		60	3 2[illegible]
	30	23		25	1 35
	8	223		25	1 3[illegible]
	26	185		40	2 14
	4	188		[illegible]	58
	5	88		[illegible]	58
	25	188		135	7 22
	28	188		[illegible]	7 45
	29	188		140	7 40
	30	188		150	8 02
	20	195		10	54
	[illegible], 25	20[illegible]		20	1 07
	2	20[illegible]		20	1 07
	32	20[illegible]		20	1 07
	[illegible]	223		[illegible]	53
	2	223		10	54
	8	223		10	53
	4	223		10	54
	5	223		10	53
	6	223		10	54
	7	223		10	53
	8	223		10	53
	9	223		10	54
	10	223		10	53
	[illegible]	223		10	54
	12	223		10	53
	5	16[illegible]		50	2 68
	6	167		50	2 67
	7	167		50	2 68
	8	5[illegible]		50	2 67
	22	16[illegible]		150	8 01
	19	152		150	8 02
	3	179		75	4 01
	22	182		60	3 2[illegible]
	9	104		[illegible]	58
	7	4	S[illegible]y	40	2 14
	8	4		40	2 14
	3	225		10	54
	14	225		10	53
	15	225		10	54
	16	225		10	53
	17	225		10	54
	18	223		10	53
	19	228		10	54
	20	223		10	53
	21	223		10	54
	22	223		10	53
	23	223		10	54
	24	223		10	55
	25	223		10	54
	26	223		10	53
	pt 2 s of Mid and R. R.	234		10	54
	pt 3 s of Mid and R. R.	234		10	53
	pt 4 s of Mid and R. R.	234		10	54
	26	240	Bott's	50	2 68
	27	240	"	50	2 67
	27	239	"	50	2 68
	28	239	"	50	2 67
	3[illegible]	239	"	50	2 68
	32	239	"	50	2 67

IN TOWN OF MANITOU.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
[illegible] G[illegible]	S 50 ft of 26	A		$1,000	$57 00
[illegible] James	14	3	[illegible]'s	100	3 60
[illegible] sub, no, est of	[illegible] 17	D		250	6 05
	Beg at a pt on s w'y side Manitou ave 103 ft e and s'y from most n'y cor lot 17 to pt on w line 17 117 ft from most n'y cor said lot, thence n'y and e'y across said lot on a line parallel to first course to a pt 75 ft e'y and s'y from most n'y cor said lot 17, thence e'y and s'y along Manitou ave 28 ft to beg				
Wood, T. A.	[illegible] 1	D		6,000	89 00
	Beg n w cor lot 2, blk D, run w along s side Ruxton creek 47 ft, thence s'y on a line parallel to w'ly line lot 2 a distance of 278 ft to rear of said lot 1, thence e'y along rear line of lot 1 to s w cor lot 2, thence n'y to beg				
Hort, Frank E.	Pt 8	C	Standley's	925	54 30
	Beg at pt on Canon ave on s'ly line said lot 8 110 ft in a line direct from most n'y point of said lot 8, where it meets the Fountain creek and Lovers' Lane, thence n 26° 45′ e (var 14° 8′ e, 1881,) 58 ft to a stake on Fountain creek, thence s 50′ 45′ w following s bank Fountain creek 22 ft, thence s'y to a point on Canon ave on s'ly line said lot 8 and 51 ft w'y from beg, thence along Canon ave to beg; less so'd Lucius Sawyer as per book 64, folio 68, El Paso County Records				
Raymond, Chas. A	N w ¼ of 15	C		925	33 50
Reed, [illegible] A	Pt 29	C		450	16 20
	Beg at pt on e line Canon ave 97½ ft n'y from s w cor said lot 29, as now marked by an iron pin, run n'y along said e line Canon ave 22¼ ft and extending e'ly with a width of 22¼ ft and bet parallel lines at right angles to Canon ave 62 ft to center of Creek and und ½ of 2½ ft adjoining above tract on south				
Sherwood, H. L.	5, 6	C	Hale's	215	8 7[illegible]
Unknown	A	C	[illegible]	375	13 50

IN TOWN OF MONUMENT.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Benedict, E. A.	S ½ 3[illegible]	2		$70	$[illegible] 07
Hearn, Harvey	11, 12	2		40	1 06
Lambert, Almira	8, 9, 10	4		225	5 85
Sailor, W. F.	11	6		175	4 59
Stiller & Davidson	5 and S ½ 4	1		750	[illegible] 50
Triggs, Isabella	5, 6	9		680	10 43
Wincher, D. M	1, 2	15		130	4 38

IN TOWN OF GLEN[illegible].

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Brown, Ainsworth	[illegible]	12		$50	$[illegible]
Hearn, Hattie C.	[illegible], 2	14		20	[illegible]
Ore, [illegible]	[illegible]	10		[illegible]	[illegible]
Stump, [illegible]	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	[illegible]		50	[illegible]
	Pt 1, 2, 3	10		20	[illegible]

IN TOWN OF FLORISSANT.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Luebcke, C. W. & Co.	9	11	1	$220	$11 64

IN TOWN OF EASTON.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Fritts, A. M.	7	5		$50	$[illegible]
Nelson, [illegible]	11	4		60	2 [illegible]7

IN TOWN OF LA VERGNE.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Vowles, [illegible] D.	22	D		$50	$1 17
Unknown	2	A		125	2 9[illegible]
	18	A		75	1 7[illegible]
	22	A		25	59
	16	B		75	1 7[illegible]
	5	C		100	2 3[illegible]
	2	C		75	1 7[illegible]
	24	D		50	1 1[illegible]
	26	D		50	1 16
	17	D		50	1 1[illegible]
	30	D		50	1 1[illegible]
	Und ½ 11	D		25	[illegible]

IN TOWN OF PALMER LAKE.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Buchanan, [illegible] R.	8	42		$10	$0 21
Conrad & Bruce	34	53		425	11 7[illegible]
Kounze, Chas.	5	55		25	[illegible]
Unknown	11	9	Trinity	10	25

IN TOWN OF GRAND VIEW.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Unknown	5	2		$200	$[illegible] 70
	Lot 1, except ½ acre belonging to Josephine Emberson, and described as follows: run w from n e cor said lot along Lincoln st 100½ ft and w from s e cor said lot along Manitou rd 80½ ft	2		150	[illegible]

IN TOWN OF GARDEN CITY.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
McLain, W. E.	Und ½ 3 to 14 inc	E		$40	$0 [illegible]
	" 1, 2, 4 to 28 inc	F		90	2 1[illegible]
	" 1 to 7 inc	G		25	59
	" 1, 2, 3	H		10	[illegible]
	" 1 to 10 inc	[illegible]		35	[illegible]
	" 8	[illegible]		5	[illegible]
Squires, W. [illegible]	Und ½ of 3 to 14 inc	E		40	[illegible]
	" " 1, 2, 4 to 28	F		90	2 [illegible]
	" " 1 to 7 inc	G		25	59
	" " 1, 2, 3	[illegible]		10	[illegible]
	" " 1 to 10 inc	[illegible]		35	[illegible]
	" " 8	[illegible]		5	[illegible]
Unknown	6	A		20	[illegible]
	7	A		20	[illegible]

IN TOWN OF GLEN PARK.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Baldwin, Francis E.	4	18		$15	$0 35
	17	33		15	35
	40	41		15	35
[illegible]	26	34		20	46
Carver & Norris	20	10		20	46
Case, [illegible]	4	41		20	[illegible]
Cowden, Rev [illegible] G.	10	22		20	45
Cochran, Miriam E	21	41		20	46
Graham, Mrs. [illegible]	1	17		25	[illegible]
Guyer, C. N.	19	28		510	[illegible]
Henderson, C. D.	3	20		15	35
	6	20		15	35
Jackson, W. [illegible]	21	8		20	46
	21	9		20	46
Jarvis, Lizzie [illegible]	11	22		15	35
	15	22		15	35
King, H. G.	35	24		20	46
Lord, Mrs. S. F.	7	11		20	46
McQuarry, Dr. R.	14	37		20	46
Reid, David Allen	18	43		10	25
	29	43		10	25
	21	49		10	25
Stanfield, [illegible]	19	10		15	35
	11	10		15	35
Saunders, C. V.	27	34		20	46
Smedley, Mary S.	11	22		20	[illegible]
Smith, Mary A.	4	10		20	46
Sny[illegible], Cora G.	5	23		[illegible]	25
Turner, E. S.	1	24		15	35
	39	24		10	25
	7	19		15	[illegible]
Vincent, [illegible]	15	23		20	[illegible]
Unknown	21	10		20	[illegible]
	10	25		20	46
	5	31		20	46
	8	31		20	46
	9	31		20	46
	11	31		20	46
	12	31		20	46
	20	31		20	46
	19	32		20	46
	25	32		20	46
	5	35		20	46
	9	37		20	[illegible]
	41	41		20	[illegible]
	37	43		20	[illegible]
	30	46		20	[illegible]

IN TOWN OF CASCADE.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Unknown	31	2		[illegible]	[illegible]
	32	2		[illegible]	[illegible]

IN TOWN OF EAST COLORADO CITY.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Benjamin, Sadie	11	20		$50	$1 17
	5	20		50	1 17
	12 and 13	29		100	2 35
ead, Hattie C	27, 28	31		100	2 35
ker, Wm.	10	20		50	1 17
itschke, Chas. G	12	20		50	1 18
Smith, Walter	3	21		50	1 18

IN TOWN OF CALVERT HEIGHTS.

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Dix, R. S. & L. C. Dana.	13, 14	1		$29	$0 47
Unknown	27	1		35	83
	28	1		35	82
	17	1		35	83
	10	1		35	82
	21	2		35	82
	22	2		35	83
	23	2		35	82
	21	3		25	59
	22	3		25	58
	23	3		25	59
	24	3		25	58
	25	3		25	59
	26	3		25	58
	27	3		25	59
	28	3		25	58
	2	2		35	83
	36	2		35	82
	14	5		20	47
	15	5		20	47
	16	5		20	47
	17	5		20	47
	21	6		20	47
	22	6		20	47
	23	6		20	47
	24	6		20	47
	3	12		20	47
	4	12		20	47
	47	12		20	47
	1	13		10	23
	2	13		10	22
	3	13		10	23
	4	13		10	22
	22	12		10	23
	1	15		10	24
	2	15		10	23
	3	15		10	23
	4	15		10	22
	7	11		10	23
	11	11		10	23
	12	11		10	22
	15	11		10	23
	16	11		10	22
	17	11		10	23
	18	11		10	24

Witness my hand and seal, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1889.

A. A. McCOWNEY, SEAL
County Treasurer.

MONUMENT MATTERS

MONUMENT, Oct. 24, 1889.

Mrs. Burns of Denver is visiting friends here.

Miss Allie Guire is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

Miss A. Baugh, of Secalia, Mo., is visiting at Mr. McShane's.

Miss Nellie Morrison has just returned from a pleasant visit in Kansas.

R. C. Merrick, of Rocky Ford, came up for a day's visit with his family last week.

Miss Alice Duffy returned to her studies at St. Mary's academy, Denver, last Tuesday.

Miss Etta Force, of Lamar, Colorado, spent Sunday with her parents and friends at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Chase, of Chicago, with their three daughters, were the guests of Mr. C. D. Force and wife last week.

A handsome uniform has been ordered for the band boys. They expect to use it for the first time on Potato Day. We expect extra good music and lots of it on that day, judging from the amount of practice that is being done.

J. M. Hinkle, traveling salesman for Knight McClure Music company, Denver, stopped off here for a short time yesterday. Result—Mrs. Hunter has just purchased a fine Story & Clark organ from the firm.

The various committees are making arrangements for Potato Day, and headed by such men as R. C. Elliott, J. M. Duffy, O. P. Jackson and W. B. Walker is a guarantee of success. Many contributions have already been offered. On the same day, November 1st, the drawing for Mr. Woodward's organ will take place, which will tend to make the occasion more interesting. In the evening there will be a grand ball at Walker's hall.

MACAWBER

GILMORE AT DENVER.

The Great Bandmaster and the Finest Band in the World.

P. S. Gilmore's entire Jubilee party will be at the new Metropolitan theatre, Denver, next Monday and Tuesday, October 28 and 29, for the purpose of giving one of a series of festivals taking place throughout the large cities of the land in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the great Boston Jubilee. Not only will the great Gilmore's wonderful band be heard, with its many renowned soloists, anvils, artillery, etc., but also the following special artists, many of whom are the most celebrated in the world: Campanini, the world's greatest tenor; Signor Dusenzi, the brilliant Italian tenor; Signor Bologna, the most popular of all baritones; Myron Whitney, the grandest basso America has ever known; Mr. Chas. E. Pratt, the eminent pianist; Mrs. Blanche Stone Barton, the leading American soprano; Miss Clara Poole and Miss Jennie Dickerson, the finest American contraltos, and Signorina De Vere, the new Italian songstress, who is creating a great musical sensation everywhere. She has been proclaimed as the finest diva who has recently visited our shores, and appears on a bill with Patti, Gerster, Nilsson, Jenny Lind, etc.

These great artists will be supported by a grand chorus of 250 voices, which has been specially trained for this purpose.

On this occasion will be reproduced the famous artillery accompaniment just as used at the big Jubilee, and for this purpose Mr. Gilmore has a battery of six patent breech loading bronze cannon, each one of which can be fired 20 times per minute. These will be placed in some convenient vacant space outside, and boomed in exact time with the music by means of wires connecting with an electric keyboard on the stage.

Excursion rates have been arranged over all railroads for this event, and those who wish a souvenir festival book containing pictures of Gilmore and all the artists, programme, history of the Boston Jubilee, etc., can address C. V. F. Bush, manager Metropolitan theatre, Denver.

MADE SECURE.

Two City Banks Take Additional Precautions Against Burglars.

Mr. A. G. Burton, of the Burton-Harris Automatic Bolt Actuating Device company, of Chicago, left the city for Pueblo yesterday, having placed three of the firms patents in the city. The eternal warfare between burglars and bankers goes on from year to year, and with every new invention of the banker to frustrate the burglar, he, in turn, produces something new to beat the invention. The use of the hammer and chisel is no longer resorted to by the cracksmen, unless working upon a safe of very old make. The resources of chemistry have been taxed to find some safe and reliable form of nitro glycerine to run into the joints of doors to blow up the spindles and the result has been that with the aid of such preparations burglars are able to burst the doors of almost any ordinary safe and with little noise. As is well known the weak point of every safe is the door.

The latest and one of the best inventions to secure safe doors is this device put on by the Burton-Harris company and is being largely adopted by banks and security companies of the country. Mr. Burton has placed one of his inventions on the safe of the Exchange National bank in the vault, a Diebold safe, and also one each on the two large Mosler safes in the El Paso bank. The work of putting in the patent has been done by Mr. Burton and his assistant in Lloyd & Rose's machine shop, and the doors have been reputed by putting in plates and are found to be in strength and solidity, it is believed by many bankers that no safe is burglar proof whose locks are worked by means of spindles passing all or part way through the doors. These spindles are almost entirely done away with in the patent, the machinery being entirely on the inside of the doors. The doors are also arranged with inter-locks, or locking, leaving no opportunity to create a vacuum in any crevice of the work, glycerine in by means of air pumps. The device works in conjunction with the Yale time locks which locks and unlocks the safe. The managers of these enterprising banks are to be commended for taking this extra precaution for securing their patrons' valuables.

Two of the patents will be put in in Pueblo, and Mr. Burton or his assistant will be in the state for the next three months filling orders taken some time ago. The locks put in in this city are the first used in the state.

Real Estate Transfers

Real estate transfers reported by F. G. Bowe, for the week ending October 23d, 1889.

CITY PROPERTY.

[illegible] Matthews to D. P. Shi[illegible], part of lots 1, Stewart's subd. of block 227, acc[illegible]

Richard W. Bracksaw to Wm. R. Barnes, et al., lots 8, Bristol's subd. of block 232, acc[illegible] 200

Nellie B. Hewitt to W. A. Diebold, lots 4, 5 and [illegible], Hewitt's acc[illegible] of w½ of nw cor of nw cor sec 7, to 14 s 3 w[illegible]

Martin Kennedy to L. M. Davis, lot 2[illegible], block 8, Boulder Heights acc[illegible]

A. van A. McCoveney, et al., to Mary [illegible] Moody, lots 2, Rose Heights acc[illegible]

Colorado Springs Improvement Co. to Timothy W. Sherwood, lots 9, [illegible] 5 and [illegible], block 3, Knob Hill, [illegible] 400

E. P. McCloskey to Frank A. Vorhies, 75x75 ft. of the ne cor of lot 8, Young's subd. of blocks 230 and 232. [illegible] 500

Otto Sonne to D. P. Shi[illegible], lots, Geo. [illegible] Stewart's subd. of block 227, acc[illegible]

Irving Howbert to Irene Howbert, lots 1, 2, block 64[illegible]

James B. Curtis to Richard W. Bailey, lots 2, block 2, [illegible] Martin assignee of Wm. H. Young's subd. of blocks 230 and 232, and [illegible] 500

James E. McFerran to James B. Curtis, e½ lots 4 and 5, block 3, Higgins add[illegible]

COLORADO CITY.

Colorado City Town Co. to Darius Vinnum, lot 30, block 159[illegible]

Lizzie Colburn to David Degraff, 7 [illegible] 188[illegible]

CASCADE.

Cascade Town and Improvement Co. to A. S. Johnson, lots 15 and 16, block 3[illegible]

MANITOU.

John Lubert, et al., to D. L. Sterling, lots [illegible]

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS.

Green Mountain Falls Town and Improvement Company to Geo. N. Coon, lot 8, block [illegible] acc[illegible]

Green Mountain Falls Town and Improvement Company to Simon Barnum, lot 2, block 32, acc[illegible]

Green Mountain Falls Town and Improvement Company to F. C. Morgan, lot 2, block [illegible]

Same to W. E. Singer, e[illegible] 7, block 5[illegible]

MANITOU PARK.

Moses M. Baldwin, trustee, to W. E. Munix, lot 6, block 14, Foster's acc[illegible]

Moses M. Baldwin, trustee, to Giles Crissey et al., lot 7, block 8, Foster's acc[illegible]

Moses M. Baldwin to William E. Gosden, [illegible] Green's acc[illegible]

MONUMENT.

Caroline Dimmick to Henrietta E. Ford, lots [illegible], 5 and [illegible], block 29; lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, block 20, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, [illegible] 2, 3, and south 6 2-3 feet 14, block 2[illegible], 2, 3, 9, 10, [illegible] 2, 13, 14, 15, 19, block 22, lots 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, [illegible] 2, block 23, 12, 13, 14, 15, A, B, block 4, acc 4[illegible]

Henrietta E. Ford to Thomas Cascione, lots 2, block 28, acc No. 4[illegible]

RAMAH.

Alber A. Krissinger to Carl Aimor, lot 22, block 2[illegible]

FALCON.

Freeman E. Russell to E. B. Mills, lots 7 and 8, block 7[illegible]

The Falcon Town and Land Company to Pearce & Russell, lots 2, 3, and 4, block 27[illegible]

Falcon Town and Land Company to Perry E. Sprague, lots 20 and 21, block 14, acc lots [illegible] and 2, block [illegible]

COUNTRY.

James McGovern to John Pring, w½ of sw qr, sec 32, to [illegible] and w½ of nw qr, sec 5, to 12, s r 66 w.

John Pring to James McGovern, w½ of se qr of sw qr and ne qr of sw qr sec 22, se qr of se qr sec 21, s½ of s½ of sw qr sec 22, to [illegible], s r 67 w.

John Pring to the Russell Sterling Live Stock Co., sw qr of ne qr sec 5, to 12, s r 66 w.

James P. Curtis to Frank E. Bailey, lot nw qr sec 7, to 14, s r 65 w.

Manager S. N. Nye, of the opera house, and wife, arrived home from a visit with relatives and friends in Ohio Thursday.

Frank White returned Thursday from a visit of several weeks in Albany, N. Y. Mr. White is looking and feeling well but says yesterday was the first good day that he has seen for some time.

Justice Shideler Thursday sent Tom O'Brien, a Rio Grande section hand, to jail to await the result of injuries which he inflicted on a fellow workman in a drunken brawl Tuesday night. The injured man is at the hospital pretty badly bruised up.

A party of railroad men stopped in the city Thursday after a pleasant trip over the Midland. The party was in charge of Charles Lee, passenger agent of that line, and was composed as follows: John Sloan, general passenger agent of the Rock Island; S. F. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent of the road; A. E. Forman, southwestern passenger agent, and B. F. Dimmerey, western traveling passenger agent of the Lake Shore.

The corner stone of the Catholic church in Colorado City will be laid today at three o'clock, by Father Bender. There will be appropriate addresses from Father Bender and Father Montemarche. Father Bender made a great many friends when he had charge of the Catholic church of this city, and they will be glad to know that he has taken up a work so near the scene of his old labors.

Mr. Emery P. Moon, of Custer, has furnished us the following record of the weather for the week ending Oct. 23, 1889: Highest temperature, 84°, on the 18th; lowest temperature, 27°, on the 20th; weekly mean temperature, 48.75. Direction of the wind, four days south, three days north.

Mr. Joan M. Pitts of the firm of Pitts & Wookey, left for his former home in Baltimore, Md., Wednesday, to be absent several weeks. Mr. Pitts is shortly to be married to a young lady of Baltimore.

Ex-Marshal L. C. Dana came over from Manitou Wednesday where he is engaged at work upon the new electric line for the city. Yesterday was pay day for the men on the work. Mr. Dana states that the place on the electric line where soda water was struck has been cemented, and that the soda water does not have direct connection with any of the springs known at present.

Alber E. Todd, formerly principal of the public schools of this city, is now a practicing attorney in Tacoma, Washington. The following is clipped from the Centralia, (Wash.,) Chronicle of October 8th: "Hon. Alber E. Todd, of Tacoma, addressed the republicans of Centralia. He is an entertaining speaker, using the conversational style, and holding his hearers closely. We hope to hear him in Centralia again."

Wednesday a big cash sale of lots at Green Mountain Falls was made by the Town and Improvement company. Mr. James E. Jewett, of New York, purchased thirty residence lots, on which he proposes to erect neat cottages, to cost from $700 to $600 each, the plans for which are now being made. The remaining lots will be built upon within the next eighteen months. In addition to these buildings, Mr. Jewett proposes to build a residence at the Falls for his family, to cost $6000, and also one for his son-in-law.

Weekly Market Report.

Corrected weekly by A. Hemenway & Son, dealers in wholesale and retail groceries and ranch produce, No. 5 South Tejon street.

RANCH PRODUCE.

Butter, creamery, ℔ lb	25	@	32
Butter, ranch, ℔ lb	25	@	30
Butter, eastern, ℔ lb	18	@	22
Eggs, ranch, ℔ doz	22	@	25
Eggs, state, ℔ doz	22	@	25
Cabbage, Calif., ℔ cwt	1 00	@	1 50
Onions, ℔ lb	2 50	@	4 00
Potatoes, ℔ cwt	1 00	@	1 25
Turnips, ℔ cwt	1 00	@	3 00
Chickens, live, ℔ doz	3 50	@	4 50
Corn, ℔ cwt	80	@	85
Chop	85	@	90
Wheat, ℔ cwt	1 25		1 50
Oats, ℔ cwt	1 00	@	1 10
Bran, ℔ cwt	80	@	90
Flour, ℔ cwt	2 25	@	2 50
Meal, ℔ cwt	1 50	@	1 80
Graham, ℔ cwt	2 25	@	2 50
Hay, (Colo.) ℔ ton	12 00		18 00
Hay (Kan.) ℔ ton	10 00	@	2 50

GREEN FRUIT.

Oranges, ℔ doz	15	@	30
Lemons, ℔ doz	25	@	40
Bananas, ℔ doz	25	@	50

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's. k16-tf

DIAMONDS, and diamond setting at Ashby's.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for County Clerk of El Paso county, subject to the decision of the legal voters of said county, on November 5th next. W. S. HOAGLAND.
Colorado Springs, October 12, 1889.

CHEAP WATER.

And plenty of it. Sanitarians, Gardeners, Stockraisers and miners should investigate the claims made for the Irrigation Pump company's patent steam vacuum pumps. For full particulars call on or address, Wright, 1.7 Pike's Peak avenue, Colorado Springs. 18-eod-tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Charles C. Cobb, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed executors of the last will and testament of Charles C. Cobb, late of the County of El Paso, and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby give notice that they will appear before the County Court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the November term, 1889, on the first Monday in November next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this first day of October, A. D., 1889.

WINFIELD S. COBB,
ALLEN C. COBB,
wk-5-[illegible] Executors.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO, }

In the County Court.

Harry Goddard, Plaintiff, vs. Henry S. Woodruff, Defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado, to Henry S. Woodruff, the defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the County Court, of El Paso county, state of Colorado, in which said County and State the complaint in the above entitled action is filed, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days of the service hereof, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint.

The suit and action is brought to recover the sum of eighteen hundred and fifty dollars, ($1850), now due and owing on a general book account by you to me, more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you by default for the sum of eighteen hundred and fifty dollars and interest at eight per cent from 1st September, 1889, and costs of suit.

LYNDE, ABBOTT & PARKER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Given under my hand and seal of said court at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, this 8th day of September, A. D. 1889.

EDWARD T. WIGGINS,
Clerk of Said Court.
By Edward T. Farrar, Deputy. wk-6-[illegible]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., September 30th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of county court, El Paso county Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on November 5th, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz.: Frank W. Marvin, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colorado, H. E. No. 5884, for the se qr ne qr e½ nf se qr and sw qr se qr, sec 32, tp 13 s, range 65 w, that he intends to commute the same to cash entry. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Alexander O. Ferguson, David F. Walsh, Charles A. Campbell and James E. Wilby, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colorado.

Also before the clerk of District court, of El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on Nov. 16, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz.: David T. Walsh, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., D. S. No. 13772, for the e½ nf se qr, sec 28, tp 13 s range 65 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A. O. Ferguson, W. T. Roberts, Charles H. Swope and Clarence Fireman, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

Also before the clerk of District Court, of El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on Nov. 18, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz.: Mark L. Dorr, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., D. S. No. 14904, for the e½ nf ne qr and e½ nf se qr, sec 13, tp 13s, range 67 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Benjamin A. P. Eaton, G. W. H. DeWitt, W. W. Rowland and William D. Coleman, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

Also before the clerk of District court, of El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on Nov. 19, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz.: Clara Cassett, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., D. S. No. 13370, for the nw qr ne qr, ne qr nw qr, sec 4, tp 15 s, and sw qr se qr and se qr sw qr, sec 33, tp 14s, range 67 w. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Mrs. Bertha Bourne, Stella Martin, Joel H. Wade and W. H. McCready, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

Also before the clerk of District court, of El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on November 20, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz.: Benjamin A. P. Eaton of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., H. E. No. 5826, for the w½ nf sw qr, sec 13, and e½ nf se qr, sec 14, tp 13 s, range 67 w, that he intends to commute the same to a cash entry. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Wm. D. Coleman, Winfield S. DeWitt, Mark L. Dorr, and Barney DeWitt, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo. And you Arthur E. Peck, who made Pre. D. S. No. 14.1.8 for this land are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said Benjamin A. P. Eaton, should not be allowed to make proof and payment on the above described land.

Also before the clerk of District court, of El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on November 21, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz.: William D. Coleman, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., D. S. No. 15,155, for the sw qr nw qr, sec 13, s½ ne qr and nw qr se qr, sec 14, tp 13 s, range 67 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Benjamin A. P. Eaton, G. W. H. DeWitt, W. W. Rowland and Mark L. Dorr, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colorado.

Also before the clerk of District court, of El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on Nov. 22, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz.: James E. Gormin, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., D. S. No. 12985, for the ne qr sec 21, tp 13 s, range 65 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz.: Frank W. Marvin, A. O. Ferguson, Geo. H. Southcotte, Thomas D. Ramger, and L. Jacoby, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN,
wk-5-6 Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of George N. Whaite deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1889, being one of the regular days of the September term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Adelbert H. Whaite administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person interested may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 23d, 1889. A. H. WHAITE,
Administrator of the estate of George N. Whaite, deceased. w-25-td

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell, at public auction, to the highest responsible bidder, on the 8th day of November, 1889, at the office of State Board of Land Commissioners, Denver, Colo., at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described lands, viz:

Northeast qr sec. 36 tp 13 s, range 68 w, minimum price per acre $3.50.

Northwest qr sec 36 tp 13 s, range 68 w, minimum price per acre $3.50.

Southwest qr sec 36 tp 13 s, range 68 w, minimum price per acre $3.50. Value of improvements, $200.

Southeast qr sec 36 tp 13 s, range 68 w, minimum price per acre $3.50.

The foregoing land will be sold subject to right of way for pipe line, and site for reservoir purposes.

No land will be sold at less than the minimum price per acre, as given above. The parcels will be sold in the above order, and each tract will be sold as described above, be the same more or less.

Terms of payment shall be as follows, viz: Timber lands, cash on the day of sale. On other lands, selling for $3.50 to $5 per acre, 10 per cent of the purchase money on the day of sale, the balance in eighteen equal annual payments at 6 per cent per annum. Lands selling at more than $25 per acre and less than $75 per acre, 20 per cent cash on the day of sale, the balance in fourteen equal annual payments at 7 per cent per annum. Lands selling for $75 and upwards, 30 per cent cash and balance in seven equal annual payments at 7 per cent interest. If the purchaser does not own the improvements, he must pay for the same at sale. Purchaser will execute bond, as provided in section 8, act of April 2, 1887. Purchasers must be citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention of becoming such. A. SAGENDORF,
Register State Board of Land Commissioners.
wk-12-4

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1889, at the designated voting place in the several election precincts in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, a general election will be held, at which time there will be elected the following county and precinct officers:

One County Commissioner for the Second Commissioner's District.
One County Clerk.
One County Judge.
One County Sheriff.
One County Treasurer.
One County Assessor.
One County Superintendent of Schools.
One County Surveyor.
One County Coroner.
One Road Overseer in and for each Road District.
One Constable and one Justice of the Peace in and for each Justice's Precinct.

There will be submitted to the vote of the qualified electors of the state of Colorado, at the general election occurring on November 5th, 1889, for their ratification or rejection, a proposition to create a bonded indebtedness of the state, to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the same to be an addition to the indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars heretofore authorized by the qualified electors under an act approved February 11, 1883, the bonds representing such indebtedness to be due and payable in fifteen years from the date of issue, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum, and not to be sold for less than their par value, the proceeds thereof to be used in the construction of the state capitol building.

All persons voting on the question shall vote by separate ballot, which shall be deposited in a box to be used for that purpose only, on which shall be printed the words, "For the creation of an additional bonded indebtedness of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to aid in the erection of a state capitol building," or "Against the creation of an additional bonded indebtedness of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to aid in the erection of a state capitol building."

When election shall be opened at seven o'clock in the morning and continue open until seven o'clock in the evening of said day.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, October 24, A. D., 1889.

S. T. BALDWIN,
County Clerk.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED—A full line of B. P. Keed & Co's ladies' fine Shoes; also Men's, Boys' and Children's, all of which I will sell at very low prices.

E. CONWAY,
[illegible] Pike's Peak ave.

[illegible] S. [illegible]
Dealers in
[illegible]
Stoves, Tinware,
Iron, Steel, Nails,
[illegible] & [illegible],
Champion front and rear cut mowers.
Champion self-rakes and reapers.
Osborne steel frame harvesters and binders.
[illegible]
Guaranteed not to leave the Tower as long as Tower stands. Write us for circular and prices.
7 SOUTH TEJON STREET,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
wo-16-tf

[illegible] & [illegible]
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
[illegible]
SHINGLES.
SASH, DOORS and BLINDS
Yards and Mill, near D. & N. O. Depot, Colorado Springs.

DENVER CITY Business College AND SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING
Both sexes thoroughly prepared for business. Catalogue giving full information, sent free.
Cor. of Curtis Street, Nos. 1621 & Arapahoe Sts., Denver, Colo.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Sept. 9, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court, at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colo., on November 15, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz.: George B. Southcotte, of Colorado Springs Post office, El Paso County, Colo., D. S. No. 14104, for the se qr sw qr sw qr se qr sec 4, and ne qr nw qr, nw qr ne qr, sec 9, tp 14 s, range 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: C. W. Long, H. J. Woolery, John Hale and J. W. Scott, all of Colorado Springs Post office, Colo. F. E. BALDWIN,
wk-19-6 Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Sept. 9, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of County court, El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on November 4, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz.: James Garvey, of Colorado Springs Post office, Colo., D. S. No. 14164, for the ne qr, sec 2, tp No. 13 s range No. 67 w, of 6 p. m.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Harry H. Bailey, Adam K. Huffman, Henry D. Gortner, Zedekiah McNew, all of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colo.
wk-19-6 F. E. BALDWIN,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., October 7, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of District Court of El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on November 27th, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz.: Frank W. Howbert, of Manitou postoffice, Colorado; H. E. No. 5175, for the e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ sec 31 tp No. 13 s, in range No. 67 w of 6th p. m. That he intends to commute the same to a cash entry. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz.: J. B. Gillespie of Colorado Springs postoffice, Colorado; Patrick Keenes, of Manitou postoffice, Colorado; Jacob Becker, of Colorado City postoffice, Colorado; George Orrin, of Colorado Springs postoffice, Colorado.
F. E. BALDWIN,
wk-19-6 Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., October 14th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of County Court, of El Paso County, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on December 4, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz.: James W. Green, of Edgerton P. O., Colo., Pre. D. S. No. 11,266, for the n½ nw qr sec 1, and n½ ne qr sec 2, tp 13 s r 67 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz.: G. W. H. De Witt, C. B. Burton and Scott De Witt, of Edgerton P. O., Colo.; E. P. Moon, of Husted P. O., Colo., and Stephen C. Reed.
wk-19-6 F. E. BALDWIN,
Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Albert R. Ballou, Deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Albert R. Ballou, late of the County of El Paso in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of said El Paso County at the Court House in Colorado Springs, in said County, at the November term, 1889, on the last Monday in November next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 10th day of October, A. D. 1889.

HENRY LEB WILLS,
Administrator.
John DeWitt Peltz, attorney for Administrator. wk-12-6

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Sept. 9, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of County court, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on November 16, 1889, at 9 a. m., viz.: John Allen Doubleday, of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colo., D. S. No. 14,995, for the sw qr sw qr sec 8, w½ of nw qr sec 17, tp 13 s, of range 65 w, 6 p. m.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: John Scott, Chas. W. Long, H. J. Woolery, and Herbert Spinner, all of Colorado Springs Post Office, Colo.
F. E. BALDWIN,
w.-2-6 Register.

SALESMEN WANTED

To canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES paid to successful men. Apply at once, stating age. Mention this paper.
STONE NURSERIES CO.,
16-3* St. Louis, Mo.